PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 13 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

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YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it retotifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glassware for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
20th	January	MANTUA	..	10,902
27th	,,	NALDERA†	..	15,825
3rd	February	MALWA	..	10,941
10th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..	..	11,430
17th	,,	KHYBER	..	9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†	..	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	..	8,092
17th	,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA* ..	..	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA ..	..	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	..	10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..	..	11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†	..	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY	..	7,393
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	..	15,800
26th	,,	CHINA	..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
19th	January	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
2nd	February	GAMARIA*	..	5,255
16th	,,	MASULA*	..	7,261
7th	March	MUNDRA*	..	7,275
16th	,,	DOMALA	..	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	..	8,900
13th	April	MULBERA	..	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	..	8,963
11th	May	DUMANA	..	8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923.			
24th	January	SICILIA ..	
9th	February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola.
24th	,,	SOUDAN	
9th	March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S. . Karmala.
28th	,,	SICILIA ..	
6th	April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza.
28th	,,	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1923.			
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	..	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	..	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
15th Jan.' 23	LINGA	..	Karachi via K'war.
18th ,,	BAMORA..	..	Busra via Karwar & Karachi.
19th ,,	VARELA	..	Busra via Karachi.
24th ,,	KARAGOLA	..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with :—

MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1286.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B L THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrived.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Tokuchi	5374	7 Jan.	25 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4882	10 Jan.	18 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5829	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5854	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
'Phone Nos. 279, 4982. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bous.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punshal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eisau and Bolama (Guines), Kinchassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks,
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
20, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NOROOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Beswada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Pakokku (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jaipur	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received ..... and Interest allowed.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received ..... and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130.
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara
Bombay	Jammu	(Dessete Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhobeys itches and other skin diseases. Guranteed. If not money back. Price per phail As. 12, 3 phails packing and Postage free.

SOVEREIGN AND CO.
11 and 12, Suparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

THE LOKAMANYA MILLS, BARSI, Ltd.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL RS. 30,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 20,00,000.

CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF 16,000, EACH SHARE TO BE OF THE AMOUNT OF RS. 125
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
Rs. 10 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION. Rs. 15 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT,
And the balance in calls as the Directors may determine not exceeding Rs. 25 per share call, at an interval of not less than two months at a time.

DIRECTORS.
1. SARDAR V. N. MUTALIK, ESQR., B.A. M.L.C., of Satara.
2. J. L. MEHTA ESQR., B.SC. of the firm of Messrs. Laloobhai Samaldas & Co., 65 Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
3. DR. V. D. DATIR, ESQR. L.M. & S., Chairman, Bench Magistrate, Barsi.
4. SHA RAIMAL HIRJI ESQR., Merchant., Kurduwadi.
5. RAGHUNATH RAVJI KALE ESQ., Landlord & Merchant, Barsi.
6. R. M. SANE ESQR., (Special Director) Pleader & Divisional Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Society, C. D., Barsi.
7. B. P. SULAKHE ESQR., B.A., LL.B., (Ex-Officio Director) Pleader, of the firm of Pandharinath Martand Sulakhe, Barsi and Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.
1. BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay.
2. THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., Sardar Building, Fort, Bombay and its Branches and District Central Co-operative Banks affiliated to it.

MANAGING AGENTS:—MESSRS. SULAKHE & COMPANY
REGISTERED OFFICE:—KIRANA BAZAR, BARSI TOWN.
THE SPECIAL FEATURES are:—
The abundant water supply, cheap labour, and a great cotton market.

NO REMUNERATION TO THE AGENTS TILL APPLICATIONS OF Rs.7,00,000 have been received. Agents' COMMISSION MODERATE, only 10 per cent on net profits and out of that a portion is to be set apart for UPLIFT OF MASSES in the Bombay Presidency, to be spent on educational, economic and national purposes by A COMMITTEE OF THREE GENTLEMEN OF light and leading viz., MESSRS. N. C. KELKAR, Editor of KESARI, Poona, M. R. JAYAKAR, barrister-at-law, Bombay, R. M. SANE, Pleader, Barsi

D. V. SULAKHE, MANAGING AGENTS

N.B. Brokers should apply with terms to the Managing Agents.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

INSURANCE.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—118, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Man°

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market:

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER to keep fair books of account. Apply Box No. 8935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing accountancy, salesmanship and stock-keeping. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials in person to the PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR CO., Hughes Road, next to A. Hyland Ltd., Bombay.
A R6117

WANTED AT ONCE—Two Gujrati-knowing matriculate teachers,—One of the two must know typewriting and if possible Book-keeping also. Apply mentioning minimum salary to THE DIRECTOR, Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School, Bhendebazar, Bombay.
A R6112

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Factory Shahdara Lahore. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. The applicants must be able to handle dying, bleaching and finishing machinery and possess practical experience of working a Dye-House and fair knowledge of English. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
A 15353.

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CANVASSERS for the sale of an household article. Liberal terms. Particulars from Box No. 8918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6063

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—A few influential CANVASSERS to sell shares of THE UNION OF INDIA INSURANCES and REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., having well-known and eminent business-men as Directors. Decent income for really capable worker. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 2 and 3, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A R6080

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big pucca built GODOWNS at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, near Station. Apply there.
C R6097

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS in a prominent building on Esplanade Road, opp. the Clock Tower. Apply Box No. 8937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6120

TO LET at Santa Cruz on Ghor Bunder Road, the GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow for high class Hindoos only. Apply to JAYANTILAL & SON, Jewellers, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
C R 5985.

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 76 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern convenience, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises.
C.15295.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No. 3836 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R5789

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable piece of land, measuring about 1,550 square yards on the New Nardula Tank, 60 feet main road, exactly opposite the proposed Park, Dadar. Apply Box No. 8911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6049

FOR SALE at Malad—A newly built BUNGALOW with well and about four thousand square yards of land on Godhbunder Road, ten minutes walk from both the Malad and Kandivli Stations for particulars apply to Messrs. Smithem Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
G R6118

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A PROPERTY situate near Hormuzd Building, Sussex Road facing Victoria Gardens, containing about 2,550 square yards, perpetual leasehold land on most reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 8904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6025

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—One second-hand 600 I.H.P.J. & E. Wood Horizontal COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE. Jet Condenser, complete with pump and accessories. For further particulars apply to Box No. 8932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 15406

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
J R5983

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In working order, 9 Mules, consisting of 678 Spindles of 1 3/8" gauge, made by Messrs. Asa Lees in 1890. For particulars write to Box No. 8929 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 15394.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6084

WANTED—Connections with direct importers of dyes from Germany for South ern India. German firms preferred. Appl G. P. O. Post Box 677, Bombay.
AR 16116

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CYCLISTS—Triumph Junior and 4 H.P. also Douglas Motor cycle replacement parts now in stock for immediate delivery WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE—A second-hand CLEVELAND CAR in working order. Price about Rs 4,000. Apply D. H. CONTRACTOR, Rusi Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Fort.
JA R6115

FOR SALE—One "BIANCHI" and on "ALFA." 7 seater CARS in good condition, owner will accept any reasonable off Box No. 8931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6094

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Black LEATHER HAND-BAG, containing papers, briefs and document which was left in a victoria hired from Lohar Chawl to Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, at about 12-30 p.m. on the 10th inst. Finder will be suitabl rewarded on reference to Box No: 8936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P.B. R6519

FINANCIAL.

TO BE ADVANCED IMMEDIATELY Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs on mortgage of immovable properties. Apply Mr. MUNCHERSHAW CHOTHIA, Solicitor, Hummum Street.
R R6108

WANTED—A SLEEPING or WORKING PARTNER to invest about Rs. 25,000 in a well paying business. Particulars from Box No. 8917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6062

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

COTTAGE INDUSTRY—MATCH MANUFACTURE.—Best and cheap substitute for wood and grass. Capital Rs. 500. For details correspond with BHANAP AND SONS, 5, Shukmohala, Indore, Central India.
T R6011.

FINE ART CROCKERY SURPLUS STOCK of an Indian Chief for the Guest House or Hotels 100 cups and 100 saucers. White and Gold glazed for Rs. 50, Pink and Gold Tea set 27 pieces for Rs. 18, Glass-tumblers 100 for Rs. 25, Fine art Gallery, 69, Esplanade Road.
T R6096

BOMBAY'S COTTON, SHARE, GOLD, SILVER, etc. Vaidais and ready goods, General Merchant and Commission Agents, Sha Shivlal Babulals Shop at Baroda Madan Japa Road and Branches, Bombay, Sha Govindji Parbhoodas Princess Street, Surat. Sha Chondoolal Govindji Chockbazar, Ahmedabad, Shabopulal Esverdass, Maneck Chowek.
T R6110

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R6059

WOOLLEN AND COTTON BANIANS FOR SALE—A stock of the value of about Rs. 30,000 comprising a huge variety of Woollen and Cotton Banians, single or double breasted, short sleeves, open trout etc. in excellent condition. Genuine Bargain. Apply to Box No. 8938 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 15420.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE. 'RONEO' Copier, 'Corona and 'Century' Typewriters, A.B.C. 6th Edition and Universal Trade Codes. Furniture suitable for offices, Resturants, Bars and Stores. Comprising of Glass Almirahs, Show Cases, Racks, Writing tables, etc., Excellent values. For inspection and prices, apply to Box No. 8930 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 15395.

AIR-TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES. Fitted with best 4-lever trunk lock and catches at side. Quite airtight. Dust, damp and insect proof. Japanned black outside and blue inside. Size 42x17x12 ins. at Rs. 30 each. MARSHAL & CO., Sial Kot City
T C6009.

SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and Factories: Hydrometers for oils, cids colours, etc. Twaddles and Baumme's Saccharometers; Alcoholometers; Thermometers Distilling and condensing appliances; etc., recently received. Also good second-hand Typewriters. Apply early to S. V. SOVANI Ambewadi, Girgaon Bombay 4.
T R5160.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Black, brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6086

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.

For the 8TH EXTRA MEETING included—

WINS.	PLACES.
Gosub	Muzer
Safety	Canterbury Lamb
Certainty	Very Little
Tarvie	Entailed
Belle Voyageuse II	Rakings
	Senstord
[redacted]	Ishallah

Write to Post Box 599, G. P. O., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Ramchand Makhkhan Lal Cotton Press, situate in Mohalla Delhi Darwaza, Aligarh, will be sold by Public Auction in suit No. 77 of 1921 Sub-Judge's Court Aligarh (Lala Persotam Das. v. Lala Gurdeya & others) under the order of the said Court on Tuesday the 30th January 1923, at the premises of the said Press.

The auction will commence from 12 noon. Any other information regarding the sale may be had from the undersigned.

Note:—The Press will be sold with machinery, materials, buildings, rights relating to land and other appurtenances, etc.

MAHMUD SHAH KHAN, and
S. MOHD. HADI,
Vakils, Civil Court, Aligarh, Commissioners for sale.
R6088

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTERS and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, 2nd ... TUESDAY, 16th Proximo both days inclusive.

R. AITKEN
W. B. HUNTER,
Managing Governors.

6th December, 1922.

BUTTONS FOR SALE

A Large quantity of buttons made from hoka nuts, talipot nuts and horn, are available for the sale at the Government Central Workshops, Dapuri, near Kirkee.

2. Offers, which will be received up to 7th February, should be addressed to
The Executive Engineer, in charge of the Workshops.

3. All buttons will be carded and boxed.
4. Delivery ex-works.
5. A list of the kinds and quantities available with samples may be obtained from
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Government Central Workshops,
Dapuri, near Kirkee.
C15417

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the High Court, Mr. N H. Moos, Guardian of the property of minor BHAWANRAO alias ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA NIRGUDE, is prepared to receive private offers upto 25th January, 1923, for purchase of the 5/6th share and interest of the said minor in a certain piece of vacant land at Ghatkupar, District Thana, admeasuring 39 acres and 26¾ guntas (Akar Rs. 77-12). The acceptance of any offer which may be received will be subject to the sanction of the High Court.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS.
Guardian.
Bombay, 8th January, 1923.
C.15365.

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt") RHEINFELS	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th January onwards

C. 15321.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE SECOND ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 283, Hornby Road on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Managing Agents.
15418

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools by H. H. the Aga Khan will take place at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road on Monday, the 15th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.). All teachers and students, past and present, are cordially invited.

By order,
A. R. DIMTIMKAR
Asstt. Secretary.

Anjuman-i-Islam,
Bombay, 13th January, 1923.
15413

BUTTONS MAKING MACHINARY FOR SALE

OFFERS will be received up to 7th February, 1923.

2. The Machinery is now working at the Government Central Workshops at Dapuri, near Kirkee, and arrangements for its inspection may be made with the Executive Engineed in charge of the Workshops.

3. Trained hands are available for working the plant and the services of an expert may by arrangement be placed free at the disposal of the purchaser up to 15th March.

4. A list of the machines may be obtained from
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Government Central Workshops,
Dapuri, near Kirkee;
to whom all enquiries should be addressed.
C15416

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY. LTD,

Notice of 3rd Call on 2nd Preference Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of Directors held on 18th October 1922, the third call of Rs. 30 per share on 2nd Preference Shares of the above Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 15th. February 1923 at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. Interest at 9 per cent. will be charged on the payments made after 15th February 1923.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th January, 1923.
C15404.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CLIENTS ARE REQUESTED to take away before the 1st of February, 1923, OLD RECORDS in matters disposed of before the 31st of December, 1920 otherwise the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 12th January, 1923.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Solicitors,
C15412 1st Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3015 of 1921.

SORAB PESTONJI SHROFF .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI UMAR MANECK.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1922, the following immoveable properties will be sold in three lots by public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises described as Lot No I on MONDAY the 15th day of January, 1923, at the hour of half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 26, situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Taluka Salsette District Thana, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring about one thousand three hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts for which building Lease, dated the 5th day of May, 1910 has been granted by Government for fifty years from the 1st day of August, 1897 upon payment of a lump sum of Rs. 775 (seven hundred and seventy-five) together with a chawl of 15 blocks standing thereon bearing No. 166 Hill Road occupied by Parsies and grain dealers shop bearing No. 164 Hill Road.

LOT NO. II.

All those pieces or parcels of land, situate at Palli Suja Danda North of Turner Road, Bandra, in the District of Thana, registration sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District and bearing the following Nos.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Measurement Ac.	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	As.	Ps.
1599	169	1	12		2	8	0
1599	169	2	5½		1	0	0
1599	169	4	3¾		0	12	0
1599	169	6	9		2	0	0
1599	169	7	3¾		0	12	0
1599	169	9	7		1	8	0
1599	169	11	9½		2	0	0
1602	170	8	3½		0	12	0
1602	170	10	1		0	4	0
1617	172	8	3½		0	12	0

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements or buildings thereon, situate at Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District, of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement nine and half gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 48, Survey No. 42, Old Pot No. 4 and New Pot No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Road and beyond it by the land of Raka Perreira on the West and on the North by land of the widow of Ghella Ayab Phelis Deg Prel and on or towards the South by Ladi Wall of Hormusji Nowroji Limboowalla.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C.15029.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. ABUBAKER ELLIAS & CO., of Bombay, have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from HAJI NOORMAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL NOORANI. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 472 4/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 526, 612 and 612, New No. 6177, Old Survey No. 974 and New Survey No. 2180 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Chakla Street, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed bin Ibrahim Peermahomed Allarakhia and on or towards the South by the property of Hassanalli Sullemanji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2125 and Street Nos. 241 (155).

Dated this 13th day of January, 1923.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C15410

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1924, for all or any of the following schedules on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

Schedule Nos.	Description.	Tender Deposit.
	(To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, 25th January, 1923.)	
		Rs.
18	Coke foundry	200
21	Electric goods	150
22	Files and Rasps	100
25	Grease and Oils	750
26A	Iron and Steel	1,500
33	Motor accessories	50
40	Oil kerosine	2,000
41	Oil, Linseed and Turpentine	300
42	Oils Lubricating	1,000
38	Oil, Castor and Sweet	150
39	Oil Cocoanut	350
10	Brooms and Ribs, Goa	400
	(To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, 6th February, 1923.)	
2	Axes pick, shovels, spades, etc.	200
4	Baskets bamboo	200
5	Baskets cane and cane	1,000
7	Bins sanitary	200
15	Carriage fittings and harness	30
16	Charcoal and Firewood	800
31	Metals	400
43	Oil, Paint, Varnish, etc.	100
45	Paint	300
32	Miscellaneous articles	650
	(To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, 12th February, 1923.)	
11	Brushes	100
14	Capes and Coats	200
17	Cloth dungry	150
19	Crockery, Glassware, Lampware	250
20	Cutlery	20
27	Leather goods	200
28	Leather hide, Country and Europe	500
48	Plumbers' stores	500
53	Salt, Soap and Soda	300
55	Shipchandlers' stores	200
	(To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, 19th February, 1923.)	
6	Belting	400
9	Bolts with Nuts	400
12	Buckets galvanized	100
13	Canvas	300
29	Line Coir	70
34	Nails for bullock shoes, pins, shoes and washers	500
36	Nose Strings	25
49	Rope coir and rubber hand	110
59	Tools	500
	(To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, 26th February, 1923.)	
3	Balls, Valves, etc.	60
23	Globes glass	75
24	Lanterns	50
30	Locks brass and iron	150
44A	Paulin Canvas	140
50	Rope cotton	50
51	Rope Manilla	100
54	Shafts wooden	100
62	Waste cotton	300
64	Yarn	100
26	Hardware	1,000
	(To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, 5th March, 1923.)	
31A	Scrap aluminium copper, Gun-metal and Pig iron	600
35	Nails and Screws	250
37	Nuts, Rivets and Washers	250
44	Packing	300
47	Pitch and Tar	300
52	Rubber goods	200
56	Steel cast	300
58	Testers smoke	30
61	Valves India Rubber	500
63	Wool Lead	30
60	Tyres and Tubes for Motors	4,000
14A	Carbon Brushes	50

Tenders and contract forms will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender deposits should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Bombay Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road, Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11.
TA15414

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the disposal at all wastes for six months from January to June, 1923. Applications to be made on forms available on payment of annas eight only. Should be submitted with a deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two hundred only) on or before the 20th inst. to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Morarji Goculdas Mills, Ltd., Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay."
TA 15383.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Hospital Supplies required during the year 1923-1924 for the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned up to 11 a.m. (S. T.) on Thursday the 1st February, 1923.

2. Tender forms and all particulars regarding them can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 5 for a whole set and Re. 1 for each schedule.

L. T. ROSE HUTCHINSON,
Lt.-Col, I.M.S.,
Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
TA C15378

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent North Western Railway, Lahore, for supply of Fire Bricks during the year 1923-24, the same to be delivered on the dates specified against each item in the Tender.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribe forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's office not later than 2 p.m. on Friday the 2nd of February 1923.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 22nd January 1923.

The Agent of the N. W. Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for su rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD.
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore) dated 29-12-1922.
C. 15354.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Tenders for the supply of

Serial Nos.	Description.	Tender Deposit.	To be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant up to 1 p.m. (B.T.)
		Rs.	
1	Iron Castings, General.	2,000	Monday, 12th March 1923.
2	Timber, General	3,000	
3	Timber, Benteak, Calicut and Thikka Logs, &c.	1,000	
	and		
1	Axes Pick ..	200	Monday, 19th March 1923.
2	Hoes or Powras.	250	
3	Hose, Canvas ..	1,500	
4	Hose, Rubber ..	700	
5	Lead Pig ..	800	

Forms of contract specification etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Bombay Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post, Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11.
TA C15415

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO PICTURE PLATEDWARE GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ICE REFRIGERATOR.

On THURSDAY, the 18th January 1923 in Gordon House, Landsdown Road, Apollo Bunder, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding dining table sideboard, dinner waggon dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show and cabinet, sweet-tone cottage piano, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, brass top centre table, palmstands, silk tapestry lined drawing room suit, Chesterfield chairs tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, English carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs cloth and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving bookstands and revolving chairs, ice box, rich picture glassware, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Captain A. F. Henriques, I.M.D. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD OR CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY OPPOSITE GOVINDJI VASANJI'S SHOP AND AT THE JUNCTION OF LAMINGTON ROAD AND GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Currim Latiff, Sulleman Latiff and Abu Bakar Latiff of the one part and Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 18th day of January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure now redeemed situate at Grant Road or Chunam Kiln Street without the Port of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 399, 399, New No. 13904, Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 3/7363 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2437, Street Nos. 454, 458 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharamdas Devidas on or towards the West by the said Chunam Kiln Street on or towards the North by the public road known as Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of Gossanee Bhagwanpuree Sadaspuree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or toward the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 16th January 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Cassia, Vehar, Samples Sugar Lumps, Copra, Soap, Fishing Rods, Merchandise, Angle Bars, 4 Timber Slippers, Advg. Matter, Alabaster, 3 Jars acid, Iron Nails, Drums, Formularies, I Nuts, Machinery Tubes, Dry Fish, Paint, Gram, Tin Boxes, Loose Lots of Sand, Railway Engine, Cotton, 120 Bales Paper, Almond, Fire Bricks, Mathi Seeds, etc., etc.

Loose lots of sands lying at Mody Bunder and at Mazagon Sewri Reclamation may be inspected by the intending purchaser before sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

75 lbs. Switches and Crossings, Grabs, Steel Sheet piling, Crucibles, Drop Forged Spanners, Adjustable Spanners, Gas Meters, Smith tools assorted, Canvas and rubber hose pipe, Motor and Dynamo parts, Electrical Instruments, Engineers Tools assorted, Carpenters Tools assorted, A. C. Motors 15 and 30 H.P., Jacks, Crab Winches, Metal Alloy, Grindstones, Telephone Instruments and accessories, Machine Tools, Anvils, Augers, Pulley blocks, Overland Motor Car spares, Horse olipping machine, Cart wheels, Wagons, Steam cranes, steam tractor, steam exavator, bulb angles, ship plates, high steel, tool steel, Bailing presses, Disinfectors, Steam Boilers, Pulsometer Pumps, Deck Pumps, Steel Derricks, Steam Drop Stamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th Jan. 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

The attention of all Engineering Firms and organizations is specially invited to this Sale as stocks of several lines are now to be cleared and further supplies will not be available. Many of the stores are in new condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TYPE CASTING MACHINE 4 LINO TYPE MACHINES PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY, THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH THE INDU PRAKASH AND THE SAYAJI VIJAYA AND ALL THE BELONGINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), AT GIRGAUM (THAKURDWAR).

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), the type casting and Linotype machines printing and other machinery, the right to publish the Indu Prakash and the Sayaji Vijaya and other belongings of the said National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), will be put for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises at the Shanker Seth's Wadi at Girgaum (Thakurdwar) on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at the Apollo Street, Fort, or to the said Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OPTICAL GOODS OF SHANTI BROTHERS LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION) AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Shanti Brothers Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. at Shanti Brothers Ltd., at Kalbadevi Road.

Optical goods such as E. Motor, surfacing and grinding machine, cast iron dies, rolled gold spects, ready made rolled gold and nickle frames, sides, screws, tinted and smoke colour gogles, eye-glass chains, folders, asting frame, assorted lances and glasses, pebbles, monocles thermometers, artificial eyes, English rolled jewellery, binocular, cases A. L. & P. etc., showcases, cupboards, typewriter, clock, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th January, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI ROAD, OPPOSITE TURNER ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Palonji, the following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. on SUNDAY the 21st day of Jan. 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Bandra.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land now forming together one piece of land situate at Palli Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, admeasuring four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (4,922), square yards or thereabouts, together with bungalows outhouses and other buildings thereon, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilanwalla and partly by the property of Abdul Rehman Makba, on or towards the South partly by a footpath or Dhurund, partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Manoel An. Gansalves, partly by the property of Mahomed tone Ebrahim Khatkhare and partly by Government ground on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Abdul Rehman Makba and partly by Palli Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the Dhurubund and beyond that by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said land is registered in the Government's records under the following numbers, namely, Agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4 Survey No. 179, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Survey No. 226 Pot No. 4 and Survey No. 227, Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and (except the said Agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bears non Agricultural Survey Nos. 230 and 230A, and Entry Nos. 480 and 480D and the said Agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No. 11, bears entry No. 2035 and the houses standing on the said land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 19 and 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GHEEKATA IN AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co., the holders of a charge given to them under a consent decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the 13th day of July, 1922, in Suit No. 1242 of 1919 (Messrs. Breul & Co. vs Bai Bapi widow Manibhai Jesinghbhai, Ajitsing Manibhai and Chandrasing Manibhai) and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their premises at 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the respective right title and interest of Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai in the undermentioned immovable property on account and risk of the said Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and Ajitsing Manibhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by an admeasurement four thousand (4000) square yds., or thereabouts, situate at Ghee Kanta Ahmedabad Taluka, Ahmedabad Peta Tukri North Daskaroi Zilla Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's Wadi, together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the books of the Collector under "G" Tika Number 6, Survey No. 181 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384 2410, 2411 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—on the North partly by the property of Sahebsing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathising and partly by a building belonging to the Punjrapole, on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other building belonging to the Punjarapole.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co., at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Magnificent Universal Drama
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"Afraid to Fight"

5 Reels — Featuring
Frank Mayo — Frank Mayo — Frank Mayo

"My Brother Tom whipped everybody in the army," said the little sister of Tom Harper to a prize fight manager; and Tom Harper found a way, with a bum lung and no job, to put his crippled sister back on her legs and support her and his mother. Every "vet" knows at least a part of the story of "Afraid to Fight" from actual experience. See Frank Mayo in the best picture of his career.

Wanted—Three thousand dollars at once! A jobless ex-soldier needs it badly for his destitute home and a kid sis who never will work if she doesn't have an operation at once. See how he gets them!

THE GREATEST BOXING MATCH EVER SCREENED!

"AFRAID TO-FIGHT"

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Century Comedy, featuring the pet Comedian of the millions

HARRY SWEET--HARRY SWEET

Four Shows TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
3rd instalment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL &
PATHE COMIC

INTERESTING & INSTRUCTIVE!

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
presents
HINDUSTHAN FILMS CO.'S
GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL PRODUCTION
Pandav–Vanvas

Don't fail to witness the vils of Gambling and draw a lesson from it.

Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. TO 7 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 23),
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will be a few days more only this season in BOMBAY

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Our special programm this week
Topics of the ay
Pictured by.
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA · CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd:
Daily at 6 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF THE MOTION PICTURE!
"All for one, One for all"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS as D'ARTAGNAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15& 10 P. M.
NORMA TALMADGE'S
Latest Select Picture
"THE WAY OF A WOMAN"
A Story that pleases, thrills and holds you entranced every minute.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Madan Theatres, Ld. have made special arrangements in Europe to produce theil own films for the Indian public featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES
The second of this extraordinary Series
COMMENCES THIS WEEK
"THE IRON FIST"
featuring
The Mighty SANSONIA
THRILLS! SUSPENSE! ACTION!

AMUSEMENTS

THE SALVATION ARMY,
BOMBAY.
On Monday, January, 22nd, 1923, at 5-45 p.m.
IN THE
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH
Will deliver a Lecture entitled
"THE SALVATION ARMY—THE SECRET OF ITS SUCCESS,"
The Chair will be taken by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, Sir G. A. Lloyd, G. C. I. E., D.S.O., supported by a large number of influential ladies and gentlemen.
Admission free. Reserved Seat Tickets can be obtained from the Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Byculla, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.
A Public Welcome is to be accorded to General Booth on his arrival at Colaba Station. from Gujerat, on Monday 22nd. at 11-10 a.m.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 17th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30)
SVAYAMVAR
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30)
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 21st January 1923 (P.M. Noon 3)
DRAUPADI
Managar.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by Late
Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 17th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 21st Jan. 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
Proprietor.

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will celebrate their esteemed play
ASURI LALASA
at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
on
Monday 15th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Wed. 17th Jan. 1923 after-noon at 3 p. m. (S. T.
Special Attraction — Special Attraction
Miss Mary's
Wonderful Dance in the 1st and 2nd Acts
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8,
To save disappointment reserve your seats beforehand at Madhavashram.
K. P. PANDIT
Manager, Bombay Season.

THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
The Super-gorgeous Production
SHISHUPAL WADHA
OR
RAJSOOYA YAGNA
Produced by
Hindoosthan Cinema Film Co.
See how Krishna the almighty helps Pandavas to fulfil the Rajsooya Sacrifice by divinely setting at naught the wily tricks of the Kaurawas.
Populor prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

"LIFE OF GOKHALE."

LECTURE BY SIR C. H. SETALWAD.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union a public lecture was delivered on Saturday evening by Sir C. H. Setalwad, on the life of late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir. D. E. Wacha presiding.

Sir C. H. Setalwad in referring to Mr. Gokhale said this his public life was like an open book and as he (speaker) was not intimately connected with him he would not be able to throw any side lights upon his character as the audience would expect from him. He came in contact with Mr. Gokhale's for the first time in 1889 when the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay. That session was considered to be a most important one owing to the fact that the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the distinguished parliamentarian was present on the occasion. Mr. Bradlaugh was much struck with India's aspirations at the time and he took the first opportunity after going to England of giving notice to introduce a Bill for the reformation of the Government of India Council. A little latter government themselves felt the necessity of introducing a measure and hustled through a Bill for the purpose of reforming the councils. The speaker had the privilege of being elected to that Council though he was a young lad just out of the college at the time. Mr. Gokhale at this time had poined the Deccan Education Society ad was working as a professor in the Fergusson College. His voluntary subject was mathematics and he distinguished himself in that subject as evidenced by his various books which were even now used in several schools and colleges. When Mr. Gokhale entered public life he felt that the study of history was absolutely necessary and with that end with the aid of the late Mr. M. G. Ranade who was his *guru* mastered history very thoroughly. After 1899 he became an active worker of the National Congress.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

In the session of the Indian National Coogress held at Poona Mr. Gokhale took a very active part. He had simplicity of mind and honesty of conviction and used to get ruffled and upset over tittle things. After the congress session at Poona he felt more and more devoted to public life and in 1897 he went with Sir D. E. Wacha to England to give evidence before the Welby Commission. While in England a very unfortunate incident occurred. Unfortunately plague broke out in Bombay Presidency and its onslaught created great panic and consternation. The Government adopted certain preventive measures some of which were taken without giving any heed to the manners and customs of the people. What Government honestly thought to be good for the people gave resentment in Poona. Various allegations were made in Poona on the authorities in charge of the preventive operations. These allegations were forwarded to Mr. Gokhale in England and as he received these from reliable sources working for the welfare of the people, he made use of them in public with the result that they were very promptly denied and some of them were found to be unfounded with the result that Mr. Gokhale was put down as a hasty person who rushed to conclusions without making any investigation for justification. Mr. Gokhale's temperament being sensitive he naturally felt the position in which he found himself. This gave Mr. Gokhale a set back and he did not get over the shock for many years. Soon after this he entered the Bombay Legislative Council where also an incident occurred. In 1901 the Bombay Government introduced a Revenue Bill which the late Sir P. M. Mehta opposed. When Sir Pherozshaw knew that the Government will carry it by the official majority. He left the Council by way of protest and Mr. Gokhale was one of those who followed him. This act incurred official wrath and it was described in the Anglo-Indian press as flouting the authority of the king etc. This bill though passed was never put in to practice or given effect to In 1909 the Morely into scheme was introduced for which Mr. Gokhale was a great deal responsible.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

At this time he severed his connection with the Deccan Education Society and devoted his whole time for the good of the country. The Minto-Morley Scheme was the first step forward in which Indians were admitted in the Executive Council and in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Gokhale's services were much appreciated both by the Government and the public and he was appointed a member on the Decentralization Commission and Public Service Commission. The latter's report published after Mr. Gokhale's death was to a large measure the result of the work of Mr Gokhale on the commission. Mr. Gokhale was also the founder of the Servants of India Society. He felt that for public life there should be a generous supply of workers and they all saw its result in the work of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry who was also a member and now is the first member of that society after Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale had simplicity without hypocisy. Some times his simplicity had some disadvantage because he thought everyone else was as simple as himself. He was also very sensitive and in the speaker's opinion if he were a lawyer he would not have been so simple and sensitive because legal training would have enabled him to weigh both the sides of a question fairly. The speaker gave an instance of his sensitiveness. On his return from South Africa Mr. Gokhale had an interview with Sir Pherozshaw and some Indian leaders who thought that in the compromise with the South African Government Mr. Gokhale was a little too soft and to some extent he had surrendered in principle. Mr. Gokhale felt this very much owing to his sensitiveness. The speaker then concluded his address by exhorting the audience to emulate the virtues of Mr. Gokhale, viz., humility and simplicity and to go forth into the world with caution, discretion, judgment and humility.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the speaker terminated the proceedings.

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	50
„ „ Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Tone of New York Market is Firm.

Egyptian G.F.G.F. Spot mere business		15.65
Sakels		17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	March ..	27 42
(As known in Liverpool at—	May ..	27·60
closing time.) ..	July ..	27·32
New Orients 10 a.m. ..	Mar. ..	27.13
	July ..	26.97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 12,

Months	To-days Prices
Jan.	15· 1+16
Feb.	14,90+16
Mar.	14·84+17
April	..
May	14·63+16
June	..
July	14·40+15
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	13.53+72
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
EGYPTIANS:—	
March	16·95
May	17·16

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Months	To-days prices.
Jan.	15.17+32
February	15.04+30
March	14.96+29
April	14.84+29
May	14.75+28
June	14.63+27
July	14.52+27
Aug.	14.27+26
Sept.	13.96+23
Oct.	13.63+22
Nov.	13.46+22
Dec.	..
Tone:—Firm.	13.33×22

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17·08+53
February	17·15+55
March	17·23+56
April	17.38+42
May	17·48+42
June	17.58+42
July	17·68+47
August	17·78+47
September	17·18+53
October	17·98+53
November	17·03+53

Manchester deared active demand Considerable cloth business yarns hardining.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool Jan. 12.

M. G. Bengal Good	8·65
„ „ Fully Good	9.05
„ „ Fine	9.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10·70
„ „ Fully Good	11.10
„ „ Fine	11.50
M. G. Broach Good	12.20
„ „ Fully Good	12.60
„ „ FSne	13.00
M. G. Scinde Good	8.55
„ „ Fully Good	8.95
„ „ Fine	9.35

AMERICAN MARKETu.

New York, Jan. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Pots ..	26,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	12,000
„ „ to Continent	5·000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	27.15+20
„ „ „ March ..	27.39+19
„ „ „ May ..	27.54+17
„ „ „ July ..	27.25+18
Spot Cotton at New York	27.45+25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27·38+38
Futures at New Orleans March ..	27,03+15
„ „ „ May ..	27.07+17
Fair Ri Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11 1/18
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 13.

Future at New York	Jan. ..	27.53+3
	Mar. ..	27.70+31
	May ..	27.89+35
	July ..	27.64+39

London, Jan. 13.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Firm.
Bar Gold 4-8-9 .. ..
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/8 Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan, 11.

WHEATS.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46/3
Barletta Fusso—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Buyers	46
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	52
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	30/6
Wheat Choice While Karachi, per 480 lbs. C,I,F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	50
„ Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.Feb. Sellers	49 6
Tone:—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 117 1/2
National	44 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation ..	14
Eastern Bank	5 1-4

SEEDS.

REPRESSED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Nominal	£ 17 1/4
REPRESSED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	..
REPRESSED, Brown Cownpore per ton Dec.-June, Paid Firmer ..	..
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£ 16 1/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton	

Jan.-Feb. Nominal .. .. £ 20
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers 8 7-8
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Sellers Steady .. .. .. £ 16 3-8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 68
Standard Copp G.M.B.	£ 64 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 715/16
Hard spelter	£ 20
Corrugate d Sheet	£ 18 3-8

EXCHANGE.

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans %1960/90 ..	7 1/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56—7-8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 %	
(Sterling Loan)	65 1/2+3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2+3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	14
Plantations First Larex Crope Jan. American buying	15 3/4
Tone—Fright of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C.I,F, Calcutta 6-8 Feb. Value	19-3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar, Sellers	20/10 1-2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21-3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/3

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1-4
Bar Silver Spot	31 11-16
„ „ 2 months house ..	30 11/16
Indian burying Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates ..	3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	2 15/16
„ „ 7 day Markets loans ..	2 9/16
Bulli n Shipments	£ 1,550,289

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 13.

A further advance of 23 points in New York futures and 32 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The markets advanced on short covering and heavy trade buying. Reports from Manchester are also better. The statistical position of the market is very strong and we once more recommend our friends not to remain short but to cover their sales and go long as we still expect higher prices.

Our local market is also firm. The condition of the Broach crop this year is excellent and it is generally expected that the yield will be very good. At the same time we expect a very good demand for this cotton owing to the fact that the quality of Oomra descriptions is so bad. Our market is still very much below. American parity and notwithstanding the recent rise in values we look for still higher prices, and think that any temporary weakness should be utilised in order to make purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. state in their latest circular as under:—

"The annual estimate of the cotton crop by the Bureau of Agriculture, 99,64,000 Bales of 500 lbs gross weight, was just about as expected by the majority of operators and consequently the publication of the figure caused comparatively little exitement. These Bureau estimates are not always strictly accurate and, for instance, last year the estimate was 3,86,000 Bales too high while the year before it was 453,000 bales too low, so that there is still a moderate margine of doubt; nevertheless, the main controversy as to production may now be considered closed, and public interest will be concentrated on the question of distribution.

We feel, therefore, that a few figures as to the statistical possibilities of the next few weeks may not be unwelcome, based on the increasing volume of spinners' takings. We follow the New York Cotton Exchange figures.

During the early part of the season comparisons with last year were very disappointing; on November 3rd world's takings of American cotton were 3,083,000 bales against 3,853,000 bales or 20 per cent less. On December 5th however, the total was 5,203,000 bales against 5,443,000 bales or only 4 per cent less, showing a trend that if continued should shortly bring this year's total well ahead of last year's.

Whether that trend will continue can be decided with greater certainty by an analysis of the weekly figures; those for the last six weeks and the six weeks to come are as follows:—

World's takings Americans.	1922-23 Bs.	1921-22. Bs.
For week ending.		
November 3rd	393,696	366,041
„ 10th	409,173	338,672
„ 17th	437,504	360,908
„ 24th	451,067	278,266
December 1st	379,044	324,563
„ 8th	413,693	286,923
Total	2514,177	1955,373
December 15th		294,025
„ 22nd		263,888
„ 29th		210,457
January 5th		252,305
„ 12th		212,371
„ 19th		286,338
Total		1,519,884

It will be seen that the total of the six weeks November 3rd to December 8th, is 28 per cent larger than last year; also that last year's figures for the six weeks, December 15th to January 19th show a decided falling off, which there is no reason to expect this year. It is probable, therefore, that takings for those six weeks this year will be much more than 23 per cent larger than last year, but if to be conservative we allow only 28 per cent. the comparison for the six weeks will be 1,944,000 Bales against 1,519,000 Bales, or a total to January 19th of 7,147,000 Bales against 6,961,000 Bales.

The rather unexpected wave of aggressive buying that caused the sharp advance of yesterday may have been based on some such idea, although the strength of Sterling and the general optimism as to European affairs may have been contributory causes. However that may be, it looks as if the recent period of hesitancy should be forgotten and the main point kept constantly in view that cotton is being used up faster than it is being produced and that still higher price levels are likely to be seen."

In accordance with a further rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened firm at Rs. 499 for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the market a Japan House, Marwari operators, and Commission House were buyers, and the marks touched Rs. 500 On selling by Offices the values eased to Rs. 498½, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 499½ Fine M.G. Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 451 and on buying by a Japanese House the values improved to Rs. 454½, the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 453. While Oomra march opened at Rs. 442 and on buying by offices and Japanese Houses the market advanced to Rs. 443½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 442. F.G.M.G. Bengal January was Rs. 368 and March Rs. 366½ nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for nice fine quality was good.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS, (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 13th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..	494 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	365
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..	364
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan ..	451
„ „ ..	Marh ..	440

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

In reply to our query as to cause of advance on 11th instant, Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, cabled on 12th instant as under:

"Cause of advance in Liverpool is trade buying and lack of selling power; cause of advance in New York is general short covering."

Regarding yesterday's market the cable is as follows:—

"Trade buying and calling. Manchester done considerable cloth business India."

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 13 June, 1921.

Bank Teledraphic	1-4-3/32
Ban Demand	1-4 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-4 5/16
Sos Demand	440
American Dollars	322
Honkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	230
.. ..	155
Taropose	175
Market—Steady.	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13, 1923.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-4-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-6-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-5-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 19-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/32.
Tone of Exchange:—
Firm Near, Forward steady.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 436.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 466.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 456.
On Japan:
Bank's selling T T Rs. 155.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 150 3/4.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 323.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-9.
London Silver ready—d. 31-11.
London Silver forward—d. 30-11.
Tone of silver:
Quiet—India bought, China was seller at higher rate.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dolls. 4.67-5/8.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 66.40.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs 72.90.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.70.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 93.80.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 48000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/12.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 99-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 67.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

RECEIPTS,

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 1 p.m. on 12th Jan, 1921.

Cotton	17,452 Bales
Wheat	1306 Cwt.
Linseed	2·709 „
Rape, etc.	568 „
Gingellyseed	1·882 „
Poppyseed	430 „
Groundnuts	8·275 „
Castorseed	2,368 „
Rice	2.522 „
Myrabollams	3.498 „
Cottonseed	42.870 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1,403 „
Juwar	558 „
Masur	7 „
Barley	182 „
Bajra	3·814 „
Coal	759 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Jan. 13th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ...	50 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangal ..	50 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 4 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	0 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 80-20 ..	11 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	68 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	66 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed Black	61 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	62 0 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	2 6 0
Nowraseed	6 0 0	6 4 0
Barly	32 0 0	32 0 0
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 6 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 0 0	6 0 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Wheat May	0 0 0	10 0 0
Linseed May	12 0 0	6 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 13.

S S Warora, Adie, Busreh
S S Vita, Grant, Busreh.
S S J B Aug Kessler, Baunn, Miri.
S S Favegnana, Alfred, Genoa.
S S Karagola, Fit, Durban.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warora, 1,905 tons, Captain Adir arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Vita 1,403 tons, Captain Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S J B Aug Kessler:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer J. B Aug Kessler, 2,998 tons, Captain J Baunn arrived in harbour on Saturday from Miri with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Favegnana:—The M Italian mail steamer Favegnana, 2,284 tons, Captain P Alfred arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3,652 tons, Captain Fit arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 14.

S S Capodimonti, Cafiero, Genoa.
S S Maric Z Nicholas, Carivaleo, Hull.

S S Capodimonti: The M Italiana mail steamer Capodimonti, 3,544 tons, Captain V. Cafiero sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Maric Z Nicholas:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Maricz Nicholas, 1,934 tons, Captain Carivales sailed yesterday from harbour with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Gazana, 3190, Karachi, 19/1, M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 20/1, M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 15/1, Graham and Co.
4 Banca, 3794, Kobe, 14/1, M M and Co.
5 Takooka Maru, 7046, Japan, 15/1, N Y Kaisha.
Trantenfels, 3923, Hamburg, N.F., Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai, 24/1, M M and Co.
9 Queda, 4944, Genoa, 20/1, M M and Co.
10 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 26/1, M M and Co.
10 Zaroba, 3657 Africa 10/1.
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 15/1, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Java Maru, 2885, Kobe, 17/1, O S Kaisha.
2 Nizam, 3334, Calcutta, 19/1, T M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busreh, 19/1 M M Co.
6 Shushtar, 1718, Persian Gulf, N.F., P G S N Co.
8 City of Durham, 2847, Karachi, 16/1, K N and Co.
10 and 11 Gandara, 3190, N.F., M M and Co.
12 and 13 Bamora, 1878, Persian Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Saikoh Maru, 3104, N.F. N.F., Y K Kaisha.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N F. N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Alness, 2235, Dunkirk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 26th January, Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gamaria due about 14th January, Agent B S N Co.
Masula (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mundra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Rangoon due about 14th January, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 20th January, Agent Graham Co.
Clan Macnab due about 22nd January, Agent J F Co.
Trafford Hall due about 22nd January, Agent K N Co.
Melford Hall (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Murdoch (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino due about 20th January, Agent J F Co.
City of Florence (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Arlosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agent Graham Co.
Trecurrell (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 20th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria due about 20th January, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 11th January, Agent Graham Co.
Suveric due about 13th January, Agent Graham Co.
City of Westminster, 17th January, Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Kamakura Maru due about 13th January, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 17th January, Agent O S K.
Muroran Maru due about 20th January Agent N Y K.
Ava Maru due about 27th January, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Karapara due about 27th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 13.

S S Mantua for London:—20 bales tanned sheep skin, Meyer Nissim; 159 cwts kismis, L Abercrombie; 30 cwts fish maws, A J Calcuttawala; 120 bales lamb skin, M Mubin; 99 cwts cummin seed, I Paramanda.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—75 bales Indian wool raw, M Nissim; 100 bales Indian wool raw, David Sassoon; 38 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 31 bales wool raw, R Pirchand; 60 bales wool raw, B Shrivalabh; 25 bales wool raw, G Gumanlal; 72 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 49 bales wool raw, M Bubin; 44 bales wool raw, C Chandanmal; 1840 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—20 cases dry casings, S M H Kadarbaksh 60000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Larnaca:—33 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Barenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, V Vishnoo; 330 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, K H Kayani; 168 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer; 8 cwts country mowra flour, A Mancherji; 291 cwts cassin, Coutts.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—188 bales clean cotton fly, Birla Bros; 52 bales clean cotton fly, M Chandulal; 1000 cwts myrabolams, B Damjee.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—817 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon.

S S Alness for Hull:—26000 cwts Indian cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Alness for Dunkirk:—400 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, H Nensey; 135 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Silverash for New York:—25 cases perfumery basis, J G Sheth; 350 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2155 cwts myrabolams, B Damji; 31 cwts corrivander seed, 82 cwts poppy seed, E Veerji; 67 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 297 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts gum Persian, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Queda for Genoa:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 248 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Java Maru for Kobe:—609 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 450 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama:—1400 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 900 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Yokkaichi:—1200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Yokohama:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, M H Hirji; 1800 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 100 Indian cotton raw, N Futehally.

S S Saikoh Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Kobe:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Scindia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham:—730 cases 407 bales cottons, 28 bales 93 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases white cotton, 62 bales cotton fents, 22 bales bleached cotton yarn, 95 bales paper, 325 bales old newspaper, 80 cases household soap, 90 cases common soap, 56 bundles each 5 cases soap, 72 cases toilet soap, 17 bundles each 5 cases soap, 30 cases table salt, 16 cases sauce, 10 cases vineger, 14 cases bacon, 14 cases hams, 100 cases beer, 7 cases biscuits, 40 firkins colour, 250 cases slates, 12 trusses hair belting, 16 drums canstic soda, 186 reels printing paper, 112 cases 47 bales bleached cotton piece-goods, 8 bales grey cotton yarn, 13 bales 7 trusses rope, 12951 blue bricks.

S S Yeddo from Christiania, Agents W and A Graham:—225 cases non-poisonous sulphurous matches, 20 bundles cement, 22 bales carbon, 891 bales paper, 301 bales printing paper, 1455 kegs 180 cases nails, 2558 kegs wrought nails, 3008 pieces planned boards, 30 cases preserves,

From Gothenburg:—68 cases petroleum stores, 501 bales paper, 14 cases imitation leather paper, 163 bales newspaper, 2294 kegs 103 packages 145 cases nails, 3378 cases matches in zinc.

S S Moldavia from Australia, Agents M Mackenzie:—5 cases bacon, 130 pipes tallow, 39 cases 9 bundles wood blocks, 14 cases cheese, 325 cases milk, 50 cases drapping, 1165 cases meats.

From Sydney:—28 cases printed tickets, 54 casks 60 pipes tallow, 30 casks dripping.

From Adelaide:—159 pipes tallow.

From Fremantle:—250 bundles sandal wood.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo: It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause: Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum, BOMBAY.*

Laboratory—PARDY, BASSEIN.

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

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If disapproved, full price refunded.

Order To-day. { K. & KEYS Co. No. 3 Fais Bazar,—DELHI

RUBBER MARKET REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Weekly Rubber Market Review of Sandersons, the well-known merchants, quotes figures in contesting the statement of the lines of Firestone Company that the supply of rubber will be insufficient to meet probable consumption. Figures show that there will be a surplus margin of over fifty per cent. The review alleges that the rubber planter has been extensively exploited by the American manufacturer and attributes American anti-restriction campaign to fear of possibility of American consumers' losing control over the planting industry.—Reuter.

Business in rubber shares on the stock exchange expanded considerably and prices improved all-round in view of the rise of the commodity to one shilling four pence per pound.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is announced that the recent Anglo-Persian issue has been twelve times oversubscribed.

MESSRS HOARE & CO.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 12.

The well-known banking house, Hoare and Company, celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation to-day. The seventeenth century diarist, Samuel Pepys, was one of its earliest customers.—(B. O. W.)

New York.—The Death is announced of Judge Moore, capitalist, International Horse Show Exhibitor and Coaching enthusiast.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools by H. H. the Aga Khan at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. "Jeddah" via Karachi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, HIRA BAG DHARMASHALA.

213 Dig. Jains, 25 Sw. Jains, 571 Hindus, in total 809 passengers, took advantage of Hira Bag Dharmashala and 169 Dig. Jains, 67 Sw. Jains, 655 Hindus, in total 891 new patients and 3,891 old patients were treated in A. P. Hira Bag Dispensary on a bare fee of one anna each if rich and quite free of charge if poor, in December last.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAWROJI HILL.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-0 p.m., under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, Mandvi Ward, at Nawroji Hill, Dongri. Messrs. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji, Dr. Poonsey H. Mehisheri, A. H. Bavala, R. K. Pirbhoy, Dr. J. V. Vora, B. N. Mehisheri, J. Maniar, Nanabhai Upadhya, Master, Kanji Curamsey, A. Yakook and others will speak. Sjt. V. J. Patel will preside.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE WAY OF A WOMAN.

"Woman moves in a mysterious way her wonders to perform." This is the lesson which we derive from the film which is being exhibited this week at the Empire Theatre. It features the well-known cinema star, Norma Talmadge, and tells the story of how a woman married for money, leaving love upon the door-step, and how she afterwards lived to regret it. But our heroine, Nancy Lee, had her mother and sister to think of when she rejected the man she loved. Her husband died, however, and she found that he had not left her riches but debts. Then there were complications. Five years elapsed and the rejected lover again appeared on the scene. There are more misunderstandings which eventually culminate in a happy marriage, the gathering together of the fragments of life in a determination to make the best of them.

A bright comedy "Friday The Thirteenth" is being shown in conjunction with this film, making altogether a very attractive programme.

FIRE

A fire broke out on Friday night in a row of jowli huts situated at Parel Tank Road causing damage to the extent of Rs. 4,000/-.

THE LATE MR. SHIRAZI.

A prominent and influential citizen of Bombay passed away in the person of Mirza Muhammed Shirazi who died somewhat suddenly at his residence "Beharistan," Malabar Hill, on Thursday, morning at the early age of 46.

Mr. Shirazi was a leading member of the Persian community belonging to an old and very respected family. His great-grandfather Haji Zain-ul Abedin Shirazi settled in Bombay in 1850 and soon was at the head of an extensive business with Persia, Arabia, China and other places. He amassed a large fortune and became the trusted leader of his community in Bombay. The Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., one of the most popular and flourishing shipping concerns to-day, was founded by him. It is the first Moslem enterprise of its kind. A person of philanthropic disposition, the deceased gave away large amounts in charity during his life time and contributed towards the uplift of his community in this country. He died in 1879, leaving extensive properties in trust for religious and secular purposes. These, estimated at over 25 lakhs of rupees, have their income ear-marked for charitable purposes. The bulk goes towards the education of poor Moslem children at the Imambara on Jail Road in Bombay. A large sum is requisitioned yearly during the Mohurrum when a thousand Moslems are fed every night at the Imambara.

Haji Zain-ul Abedin Shirazi was succeeded in 1879 by his son Abdul Husein Shirazi, a capable businessman who strove to consolidate and expand his father's commercial relations. He died in 1900, leaving his only son Mr. Mirza Muhamed Shirazi who was established at the head of the business and led the way in the enlargement of the sphere of activity of the Steam Navigation Co. which in course of time became the proprietor of twelve ocean-going steamers. Now the Company boats began to ply also between Bombay and the Red Sea Ports, every year carrying a large number of pilgrims, to Jeddah and the pilgrim traffic became practically confined to this shipping company.

Owing to failing health Mr. Shirazi retired early from business selling his fleet on the eve of the outbreak of the War and the agency passed into the hands of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Mr. Shirazi's sudden demise last week is mourned by the Persian domiciled community in Bombay who held him in high esteem. His funeral took place on Thursday evening and was attended by all the members of the Persian community. The deceased's charities were silent and unostentatious. He was a donor of Rs. 15,000 to the Moslem University. He was very solicitous for the comfort and convenience of the thousands of pilgrims to the Holy places of Islam, both in his capacity of the largest shareholder in the Steamship Company and member of the Haj Committee. He was a Vice-President of the Anjuman-Islam and was associated with many other public activities.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

We have received the following contribution to the above fund.

People of Rehli (Saugar dist.) through Sjt. Daya Chand. Rs. 125.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND ITS CRITIES.

CALCUTTA'S APPRECIATION OF LAUSANNE CABLES.

An esteemed Calcutta correspondent writes:—

Sir,—I have been noticing with great interest the controversy that has been going on in your columns re the Lausanne telegrams and it is a pity that in Bombay you have still men who are blind to the great importance attached to those messages. It is a greater pity still that the same should have been made a matter of discussion in your columns. It is useless to waste your energy in explaining your position in the matter. You can take it from me that Calcutta takes a great interest in these telegrams and my house at times becomes crowded with friends to learn what the "Bombay Chronicle" has got from Lausanne. Chicherin's speech here created quite a sensation but my friends here (I mean those of the Indian newspaper community especially) are rather jealous of it. The last Tokyo letter has been a talk here amongst the Mahomedan friends (though most of them are "Moderates" in the true sense.)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The monsoon has again given a general rain in Malabar and south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Cochin, Trivondrum, Pamban, Trichinopoly Ootacamund half an inch each, Negapatam, Kodaikanal three-quarters and Cuddalore two inches. The disturbance in the North has passed away eastwards but a fresh one from the west is now beginning to affect and has given a few falls in Kashmir. Temperature is low in north-west India but has risen in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Some light rain in Baluchistan and no change elsewhere.

Eartquake report:—A slight local shock of earthquake was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 19 hours 29½ minutes yesterday.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Weather and crop reports:—The United Provinces, Eastern Circle, 6th January 1923. The prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane were good.

Bengal, 12th January 1923. A dry weather is helping the threshing operation of the winter paddy and the transplanting of summer paddy is progressing. The prospects are satisfactory.

The Central Provinces, 12th January 1923. The prospects of linseed, wheat and gram are good to excellent.

WEAHTER IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Madras is experiencing a wet weather and there was a heavy rainfall during the last two days. It was raining incessantly the whole of last night and thick clouds are also to be seen to-day. The authorities of the Presidency Cricket Tournament, which was to commence to-day, have postponed the opening play until to-morrow and the stewards of the Madras Race Club had likewise to cancel to-day's race.

THE PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR.

The usual exhibition of the Samples Fair of Prague Czechoslovakia begins in Prague Capital of Czechoslovakia from March 12 to March 20th 1923. The Czechoslovak Republic, which represents the three-quarters of the whole Industry of the former Austro Hungarian Monarchy, produces under normal conditions four times more than its population of 13 and 1/2 millions consumes. In fact 90 per cent. of all products known abroad before the War under the famous mark "Made in Austria", originated in the territories now constituting the Czechoslovak Republic. It is therefore not surprising to learn that the Prague Fair, which provides an unrivalled opportunity for meeting Foreign Buyers, should have the whole hearted support of all Czechoslovak Commercial Enterprises. Over 2,500 leading Czechoslovak Firms are regularly represented at the Prague Fair.

Special attention may perhaps be directed to certain Exhibits which can be supplied by Czechoslovakia in better quality and at lower prices than by any other country, owing to the natural resources of Czechoslovakia and well-known skill of its workmen.

There are special advantages offered to foreign visitors, for travelling as to reduction fare for transportation, Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fees for Visas on Passport, etc., etc.

Those who cannot visit the next fair are recommended to apply to the representatives of the Prague International Samples Fair, Bombay Post Box 3052, who will be pleased to put their services at the disposal of all inquirers, in India.

The Complete Directory of the Prague International Samples Fair with Key can be inspected at the Office of the Agents, by appointment, on application.

A Madras message of 14th instant says:—Sir Claude Hill and his colleagues in the course of yesterday visited some of the important centres in the city which were engaged in the Red Cross work. In the evening Dr. Peters, at the Elphinstone Theatre in the presence of their Excellencies and a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen demonstrated by a few interesting reels the great work done in the continent and China by the Red Cross Society in alleviating the sufferings of humanity at large.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

2ND ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The second annual social gathering of the students of the National Medical College was held yesterday, Dr. P. T. Patel presiding. There was a long and varied programme from the morning till late in the night, and the report for the year was read in the evening.

It might be mentioned that a disastrous fire took place near the college buildings only a week ago in a warehouse containing mill stores, and the whole godown was gutted. The fire might have spread to the laboratory, which contained acids and many explosives, but for the students who did their best, at great risk to themselves, to prevent the fire from spreading. They, thus, averted what might have been a great disaster.

In the course of the report it was stated that the Union had a small Gymkhana, a small library, a reading room, and a small co-operative store for their use. The work of spreading the use of khadi was also being done. They had a Quarterly, which it was hoped to convert into a Monthly from next year, if finances permitted. They had nearly Rs. 1,500 in hand, but that sum was not at all enough to meet their various requirements. The Association had a debating union which was visited by great national leaders like Pandits Malaviya and Nerhu, Mrs. Naidu, Hakim Ajmalkhan, etc.

Dr. Patel said, considering the help the college had received, they had done very well; he thought that the laboratories were quite adequate for the requirements of the college. He also commended the work done by the Association of College students for spreading unity and harmony among the students, and nothing could be dearer to the hearts of Indians. There was a large scope for doctors in this country;—there was plenty of room for everybody and it was the best profession for young students. He asked them to start with a good knowledge of languages and general education and improve their physique by every means in their power. Most of the students in India were poor specimens physically. To a medical student good physique was of the greatest importance, as his duties entailed very hard work on him during his college career and afterwards in his profession. Dr. Patel, therefore, asked them to pay special attention to their health and with that view they should start a training corps which would give them a fortnight's camping out every year and make men of them generally. Every English College had an officer's training corps and he asked the students to start a corps on those lines, as such training and discipline would be of great use to them in their after life. The speaker deprecated the ordinary examination system which involved very hard work on the students, and suggested some system by which the professors and lecturers could go through the work of the student and thus weed out the useless ones, and test their progress generally. He asked the students to test the indigenous drugs and put them on a standardised basis. They had a number of useful drugs in this country in their own systems of medicines which they could very well use in their practice.

Professor Kale in proposing a vote of thanks assured the chairman that the College staff was doing good research work and they had already scored some success. He promised to do more work if they could but get a good laboratory for the purpose.

MRS. GOKHALAY'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—This is the first time that women are admitted in Bombay Corporation, and as I am concerned with the D ward, I take this opportunity to put before the ward, the claims of the woman candidate, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay.

As we are far from that ideal state when the voters will go to the poll and give their votes to the persons whom they think fit to represent them, and to materially redress the grievances by their personal capacity, the canvassing and influencing are bound to work upon the individuals.

Though some candidates have the impertinence to persuade the voters to give all the votes to them, without any thought that there are surely some other deserving persons in the field, I should only urge the voters to spare a few votes in favour of the only lady candidate who has such a splendid record of work extending over ten years. Her work in Champaran, Hind Mahila Samaj, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Seva Sadans, and her liberal contributions to the Educational Institutes in Bombay Presidency at considerable self-sacrifice, is not a mean record.

If you have studied the figures of the women inhabitants of Bombay and the condition in which they live such as insanitary dwellings, child mortality, scarcity of water, bad milk supply, education of children, long hours of work in mills and elsewhere, you, I am sure feel in your conscience, that a woman should be better fitted to take care of her class who number several lakhs.

Her command of English, Hindi, Gujarathi and Marathi language will make her an able debater.

I hope, therefore, that the voters in Girgaum will support her and give her a chance to prove that Indian women are capable of efficiently managing Municipal affairs.—Yours, etc.,

R. B.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my article "At the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition" in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" I notice there is an error which I feel should be corrected so that readers of the article are not misled as to what I meant to say.

The fourth paragraph should read as follows:—

"As types of these three forms of expression respectively, one may take, for example, J. N. Unwalla's "My Uncle" (602), whose clear, incisive style suggests the work of Sir William Orpen; Ramkrishna Rao's "Conquered At Last" (206 a)" etc.

Yours, etc.,

"SKYLINE"

Jan. 12.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

THE CULTURE OF RUIN.

Under the auspices of the Sri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya Students' Union, Mr. Rahmin delivered a lecture on the "Progress of Western Thought," in the hall of the Union on Saturday night, Pandit Vrajalalji presiding.

Mr. Rahmin said the word advancement was a curious one and it did not at all suggest that it was taking them to a higher plane, or a higher sphere, and the Western thought had continually advanced until it had completely crippled their minds. Indians had been compelled to make progress in that direction not for their betterment, but for their ruin. He wanted to tell them, however, that the Europe of to-day was quite different to what it was in ancient times. They had advanced towards a direction, never realising that they were rushing in a direction which had brought the whole world to its present state. They had given up seeing and realising what was good, what was true and noble and had taken up an extremely selfish attitude, with the result that they saw before them to-day. But Hindus had clung to those few things, which really mattered, which were of the essence of truth and they had given the benefit of those things to people of the present age which they were not able to see perhaps. But the Western mind got hold of their rejected things which were realism and materialism. The whole Western education was based on this particular system and they had advanced only in materialism and realism and the whole world was, therefore, coming to its destruction. They (Europeans) were doing things which were leading to the destruction of weaker beings, and that was the essence of Western teaching. What had European learning taught them? That man had got to be dependent on other things no sooner he was born! He was sent to school where he had to throw off his individuality, his methods, or things that he really understood, and immediately fill his mind and ears with those things which might be absolutely wrong or foreign to his nature. It was the misfortune of India that she had to do the same thing to-day and follow the same path. Indians had to fill their minds with those very things which were leading them to destruction. It was far better to remain ignorant in the eyes of those people who called them uncultured than fill the world with the greatest criminality as had been done to-day. They were actually going back and also throwing the country back. In Europe they formerly believed in God, but to-day they laughed at any one who spoke of God, or thought of Him. They thought of nothing else but destruction. He hoped Indians would not be overtaken by the same curse, which had come over Europe, and hand it over to the coming generations as a legacy. Coming to European thought, he said Modern Europeans were only studying the Greek philosophies and even the greatest of the Greek philosophers Socrates, had not advanced further than the Hindu mind had advanced some thousands of year ago. They were only at the beginning of the Hindu mind or progress.

In Europe and America they were anxious to know of Indian culture not because they loved us but because they wanted to escape from further destruction. But Indians themselves had advanced far in that unfortunate direction. If they followed the inspiration of the West, it would only be leading them to their destruction. They might not be able to realise the idealism of their culture because it was difficult to understand. But if they were to keep their ancient culture for the future generations, they had to keep away from the destructive ideas of the West. To-day they were faced with things, which they had to avoid. He had told them of those things not because he wanted to irritate them, but because they were bad and they had to give up and avoid at all cost, for their own good.

Pandit Vrajalalji said Mr. Rahmin's learning was not of books, but gathered in his wide travels. He had devoted his whole life-time to acquiring the wisdom of the Orient and he had given them the benefit of same. Mr. Rahmin knew both the Orient and the Occident and he knew which was good for mankind, and which was also for India's good. He thanked both Mr. and Mrs. Rahmin for coming there and giving them the benefit of their wisdom and experience.

Y. M. C. A. FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Bombay Young Men's Christian Association and the Indian National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s have pleasure in acknowledging the following additional list of subscriptions to their annual appeal for funds in the Bombay area.

Third List.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 10,847; P. M. Dastoor, Esq. Rs. 5; Messrs Evans Fraser and Co. Rs. 250; B. N. Athavle, Esq. Rs. 100; R. P. Mears, Esq. Rs. 50; Carland Craig, Esq. Rs. 25; A. S. (through N. Das) Rs. 10; F. E. Dinshaw, Esq. Rs. 500; The Indian Hotel Co. Ltd. Rs. 200; Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co. Rs. 1,000; Messrs R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd. Rs. 300; Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas Rs. 100; Messrs Premchand Roychand & Sons Rs. 250; Sultan Chinoy, Esq. Rs. 51; Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esq. Rs. 501; Hajeebhoy Laljee & Co. Rs. 125; Messrs Thackersey Moolji & Sons Rs. 50; Madhavji Virji, Esq. Rs. 250; J. D. Ghandy, Esq. Rs. 500; St. Paul, Esq. Rs. 25; Rev. R. M. Gray. Rs. 10; S. D. Saklatvala, Esq. Rs. 100; Noel Poole, Esq. Rs. 5; J. D. Campbell, Esq. Rs. 5; Ibrahim F. Jumabhoy Laljee, Esq. Rs. 501; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Rs. 50; Allen Magill, Esq. Rs. 20; Wm. Chas. Smith, Esq. Rs. 100; P Shivlal Govindlal, Esq. Rs. 200; A. E. B. Gordon, Esq. Rs. 15; Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Esq. Rs. 50; Tribhuvandas N Malvi, Esq. Rs. 150; Chtori Esq. Rs. 10; Phiroze C. Sethna, Esq. Rs. 50; T. Shirai, Esq. Rs. 10; Sashona, Esq. Rs. 10; C. R. Mayo Esq. Rs. 10; Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Esq. Rs. 50; D. M. Wadia, Esq. Rs. 250; S. B. Billimoria, Esq. Rs. 101; Anonymous (through A F. Ferguson & Co.) Rs. 82-14-1; Messrs E. Spinner & Co. Rs. 125; Messrs Merwanji & Sons Rs. 150; C. Fawcett, Esq. Rs. 50; N. B. Saklatvala Esq. Rs. 100; Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq Rs. 51; The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas Rs. 100; Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt. (Trustee, N. J. Wadia Fund) Rs. 200; Sir Gokuldas G. Parekh, Kt. Rs. 100; Lalji Narnji Esq. Rs. 101; Maganlal Mulchand, Esq. Rs. 50; Messrs Brunner Mond & Co. Rs. 15; W. M. Hume, Esq. Rs. 10; Narottam Morarji Esq. Rs. 50; Sir H. A. Wadya, Kt. Rs. 200; H. P. Mody, Esq. Rs. 30; Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co. Rs. 250; Wanstrocht, Esq. Rs. 20; Messrs MacMillan & Co. Rs. 25; Messrs Thomas Cook & Son Rs. 150; Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Rs. 100; Messrs Lyod Lord & Co. Rs. 50; K. N. Rama Subha Iyer, Esq. Rs. 25; K. K. Benjamin, Esq. Re. 25; Anonymous (through D. M.) Rs. 50; I.. Mc. L. Roberts Esq. Rs. 50; United States Steel Products Co. Rs. 100; R. F. Mulla, Esq. Rs. 50; Ishwardas Luxmidas, Esq. Rs. 100; Messrs Vafiadis & Co. Rs. 20; Messrs Warden & Co. Rs. 50; S. D. Maoji, Esq. Rs. 20; T. Ohta, Esq. Rs. 5; Hargreaves Esq. Rs. 25; Sir Henry P. W. Macnaghten Rs. 250; Messrs Wallace & Co. Rs. 1,000. Total Rs. 19,960-14-1.

Donations to the Fund should be sent to Hugh C. Cocke, Esq., Honorary Treasurer of the Fund at Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Bombay, or to Sir Norman C. Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, or to Donald Munro, Esq., Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

BURMA RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The rice market which had risen steadily fell yesterday on the likelihood of Germany stopping purchase owing to the French action, the price being Rs. 410 as against Rs. 425, earlier in the week and the millers unwilling to sell for forward delivery. Pady has risen from Rs. 160 or less to over Rs. 170 as the suppliers are small and the political advise to the cultivator is to hold up the paddy until Rs. 225 is reached The sellers are reported to be making no customary advances for paddy.

ENGLISH SANSKRITIST IN LAHORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Dr. A. A. Macdonell, M.A., Ph. D., Hon. LL.D., who is the Boden Professor of Sanskrit at the Oxford University, a renowned Sanskrit scholar and the author of the well-known treatise "The History of Sanskrit Literature" has been in Lahore for the last several days. He delivered a course of three addresses at the local Government College. In his introductory address he made a general survey of all the religions of the world with their origin, extent, numerical strength of followers, and other chief characteristics.

LIGHT COMES FROM THE ORIENT.

Prof. Macdonell said that all the leading religions had arisen in the East. In this sense the Latin motto of the Royal Asiatic Society Ex Oriente Lux (light comes from the Orient) was the most appropriate one. All the ten chief religions that the world professes to-day, had been produced by three of the great divisions of mankind—the Aryans, the Chinese, and the Semites.

The Aryans produced four religions of the world. *Zoroastrianism*—This religion is closely allied to the Vedic religion and was the ancient religion of Persia, but, was entirely expelled, more than a thousand years ago, by Islam. This religion is now being followed by about one lac souls under the name of Parsis now domiciled in Western India. 2. *Hinduism*—It is the oldest religion with a continued existence and development of more than three thousand years with twenty-four crores adherents at the present time. 3. *Janism*—It is the earliest offshoot of Hinduism and has existed in India for about 2,500 years and is now merely a sect with 1½ million followers. 4. *Buddhism*—It is a second offshoot of Hindnism. It disappeared from its native land many centuries ago, and spread in Tibet, Mongolia, China, Corea and Japan, Burma, Siam, Indo-China and Ceylon, etc., with 12 crores followers.

The Semitic race produced five religions. Confucianism, which has 30 crores as followers and which has remained the chief system for 2,500 years.

The Semetic race produced five religions. The two, Egyptian and Assyrian are now extinct, while the other three namely Judaism, Christianity and Islam survive. The sacred book of Judaism is the Old Testament written in the 'Hebrew' language. It was expelled from its native land, Palestine, by the Romans 1850 years ago. It is now preserved by the Jewish race numbering about 14 millions and dispersed as exiles over nearly all the countries of the earth.

The two offshoots of Judaism, namely, Christianity and Islam, have become world religions, the former has spread over the whole of the Continent of Europe, America, and Australia with 535 millions followers, while the latter has spread to the greater part of the Western and Central Asia extending across Northern Africa as far as Morocco with 175 millions adherents.

Confucianism and Hinduism have not passed beyond the confines of their own countries because "Confucianism is deeply rooted in specifically Chinese custom, which had already been long consolidated when Confucianism appeared, and which carefully avoided all contact with the outside world, as is typified by the building of the Chinese Wall in the second century B. C." Hinduism has always remained a national religion only, because the caste system has interposed an insurmountable barrier to its spread beyond the confines of India.

The Professor concluded his general survey of the religions of the world thus: "Buddhism is a noble religion that ignores the boundaries of nationality; but it has the radical defect of its being anti-social, as its highest ideal is Withdrawal from the world instead of facing it with courage and overcoming its evils. Islam disregards nationality, but only to the extent of the area covered by itself; it is even hostile to what is outside that area. It is only Christianity which is capable of adapting itself to the service of mankind without any restrictions."

The announcement of the appointment of the Ministers to the Government of Burma are expected in a few days.

Brigadier-General Pereira who arrived Rangoon from Calcutta on the 12th instant left the same night for a trip up the river on his way to Bhamo whence he intends travelling into Punnan. (A. P.)

Instrument of instructions to the Governor of Burma has been published in a Gazette extraordinary. (A. P.).

The Scindhia Steam Navigation Coy's representative discussed about the freights to Bombay port with the President and 25 members of the rice merchants Association Rangoon and a satisfactory agreement is now anticipated. (A. P.).

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL CUP.

RESULTS OF FIRST ROUND.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The following are the results of the first round proper of the English Association Football Cup.

Portsmouth nil, Leeds United nil.
Merthyr Town nil, Wolverhampton Wanderers one.
Brighton and Hove Albion one, Corinthians one.
Huddersfield Town two, Birmingham one.
Aberdare Athletic one, Preston North End three,
Chelsea one, Rotheram County nil.
Plymouth Argylle nil, Notts County nil.
Derby County two, Blackpool nil.
Bradford City one, Manchester United one.
Queens Park Rangers one, Crystal Palace nil.
Everton one, Bradford one.
Clapton Orient nil, Millwall two.
Swindon nil, Barnsley nil.
Notts Forest nil, Sheffield United nil.
Liverpool nil, Arsenal nil.
Aston Villa nil, Blackburn Rovers one.
Cardiff City one, Watford one.
Blythe Spartans nil, Stoke three.
South Shields three, Halifax one.
The Wednesday three, New Brighton nil.
Hull City two, West Ham United three.
Wigan Borough four, Bath City one.
Sunderland three, Burnley one.
Oldham Athletic nil, Middlesborough one.
West Bromwich Albion nil, Stalybridge Celtic nil.
Norwich City nil, Bolton Wanderers two.
Bury two, Luton Town one.
Bury two, Luton Town one.
Manchester City one, Charlton Athletic two.
Bristol City five, Wrexham one.
Newcastle United nil, Southampton nil.
Tottenham Hotspur nil, Workshop nil.
Leicester City four, Fulham nil.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

Port Vale nil, Stockport two.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN SECTION.

Accrington nil, Crewe nil.
Barrow three, Ashington nil.
Darlington nil, Lincoln nil.
Rochdale nil, Nelson three.
Tranmere five, Durham one.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Exeter City one, Northampton two.
Gillingham three, Newport County nil.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL CUP.

RESULTS OF FIRST ROUND.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The following are the results of the first round of the Scottish Football Cup.

Dundee six, Vale of Atholl nil.
Hurlford two, Fraserburg one.
East Fife seven, Berwick one.
Vale of Leven six, Inverness Thistle one.
Hearts six, Thornhill nil.
Galston one, Stenhousemuir nil.
Kilmarnock five, Broxburn nil.
Raith one, Morton nil
Airdrie two, Mid-Annandale one.
Aberdeen one, Forfar nil.
Elgin nil, St. Mirren three.
Nitedale four, Aibroath nil.
Johnstone two, Armadale nil.
Falkirk ten, Breadalbane nil.
Dumbarton nil, Dumfermline one.
Hubernians four, Clackmannan nil.
East Stirling one, Bathgate one.
Alloa nil, Queens Park one.
Moor Park nil, Peebles Rovers four.
Partick one, Third Lanark one.
Dundee Hibernians three, Beith one.
St. Johnstone one, Motherwell two.
Clyde Bank nil, Royal Albert nil.
Locgelly two, Celtic three.
Clyde nil, Rangers four.
Bowness six, Clacknacudden nil.
Hamilton one, Albion Rovers nil.
St. Bernards eight, Dalbeattie one.
Queen of South nil, Kings Park one.
Arbroath Athletic nil, Ayr United three.
Sowden Heath ten, St. Andrews University one.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Pietermaritzburgh.—The start of the match was delayed till 12-30 by wet wicket. Two thousand people witnessed the match and the sky was overcast. M. C. C. made 238 (Russell 49, Woolley 45, and Mead 48). Billing took 7 wickets for 95. Stumps were drawn owing to bad light.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Dunedin (New Zealand).—Otago made 202 (Galland 58 and Shepherd 52. M. C. C. have made 51 for two wickets.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Pietermaritzburg.—In a fine weather before a crowd of about four thousand Natal made 124 against M. C. C. Woolley took five wickets for 24. M.C.C. then batted and at the close of the play had made 176 for two (Sandham 76 and Russell 76 not out.)—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Dunedin.—M. C. C. made 222 to which Titchmarsh contributed 73 and Chapman 53. Otago are 76 for 7 wickets.—Reuter.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

In the Presidency cricket match between the Hindus and Europeans the following represent the Hindus:—B. Subramaniam (captain), M. Venkataramanjulu, M. Baliah, C. R. Ganapathy, C. Ranganathan, P. Rangabhashyam, P. Yoganathan of Bangaloro, C. K. Kanikkam, C. R. Kistappa of Bangalore, Y. Bangara Babu Naidu of Secunderabad and M. Balaguruvappah.

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President: Mr. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 15, 1923.

TURKISH RELIEF.

We call the special attention of our Muslim readers to the appeal of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which we publish elsewhere, on behalf of Turkish victims of the war and its consequences. M. Raymond Schlemmer, a delegate of the International Red Cross, is now in India in connection with that appeal, which we hope will meet with a response worthy of the high position which the Indian Muslims occupy in the opinion of their Turkish brethren, as shown in the letter from Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, which we published on Saturday—a letter which also enforces this appeal on behalf of hundreds of thousands of our brethren who are at present in the utmost destitution. There is no time to be lost. The work of rebuilding, sowing, buying cattle and agricultural implements, which the International Red Cross has undertaken, must be done this summer before yet another winter takes its toll of those unfortunates. We are endeavouring to form at once a non-partisan and non-political organisation to represent and deal with India's response to the appeal, and should be glad to receive the names of gentlemen of whatever persuasion who are willing to help. Seth Chotani has assured us of his full support, and has promised to use his influence with the Khilafat Committee to secure that the balance in hand of the Smyrna Fund shall be handed over to the new organisation as the Committee's contribution. But we have been asked to state that the Khilafatists, while thus supporting the new fund, do not wish at all to be regarded as the movers in the matter or as claiming control of the new organisation or any special status with regard to it. The Red Crescent-Red Cross appeal is to all Indian Muslims, and we hope that all Indian Muslims, prince and peasant, "moderate" and "extremist", will support it to the utmost of their power.

One word as to the International Red Cross Committee. It is a committee of citizens of Geneva, the successors of those Genevese gentlemen who in the sixties of the last century founded the Red Cross movement to mitigate the horrors of war by supporting everywhere the weak, the suffering and the oppressed. The Red Cross of its title is not the emblem of Christianity, but is taken from the flag of Switzerland; and its aims are Muslim quite as much as Christian, for they are aims that every upright thinker must approve. Some *national* Red Cross Sccieties may occasionally have incurred the suspicion of propagandist or sectarian tendencies, but the International Red Cross has always been above suspicion. The Angora Government would not have appealed to any national organisation with the same confidence with which it appealed to those honest gentlemen of Geneva. The International Committee of the Red Cross is the best trustee that the Turks could have selected for the safety and the proper use of all the funds collected for relief work in Turkey; and the fact that the International Committee thus supports, and collaborates with, the Ottoman Red Crescent Society is a high tribute to the efficiency of the latter.

A really notable response from Indian Muslims to the appeal of a body with which it is an honour to be associated, will be a most effective propaganda for the Muslims of the world in Christendom. M. Schlemmer has already had success among the Mussulmans of China, Siam, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. India should top the list by head and shoulders. Please God, the fear of war is now behind us, and the work of reconstruction lies before. The hope of the Muslim world is in the life of Turkey, and the richest provinces of Turkey now lie waste, their people desolate. Let us help with all the means at our command to renovate those provinces and rehabilitate those people. Let India's charitable effort be celebrated for all future time in the names and in the mosques of Turkish villages and let the mutual aid and mutual prayers of all the Muslim peoples become a proverb and a bright example in the world.

MR. SASTRI'S LATEST.

Mr. Sastri complains that for the last six or seven years the Congress has been doing nothing but make a rapid move towards political rift. But have Mr Sastri and his friends who have chosen to abandon the Congress barque done anything better all these years, save agreeably with whatever the bureaucracy has done or enter occasionally an ineffectual protest against the latter's wrongdoings? But for the strong agitation kept up by the Congress and its followers all these four or five years and the unparalleled sacrifices they have made, does Mr. Sastri believe that the bureaucracy would have made even the modicum of concessions over which Mr. Sastri grows so eloquent? What are the achievements of Mr. Sastri and his fellow cooperators compared with what the Congress has achieved? Mr. Sastri talks of the "Reforms." But would even these mock reforms have been possible but for the movement represented by the Congress? Would the bureaucracy with which Mr. Sastri is cooperating have withdrawn the Black Acts and done away with the Press Act and other repressive instruments but for the Satyagraha movement? The true intentions of the bureaucracy were revealed the moment the so-called new era was ushered in. It was bent on taking back with the left hand what was given with the right. Where do the Cooperators stand to-day compared with their position three years ago when the bureaucracy made a pretence of seeking their cooperation? Let Mr. Sastri's colleagues like Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Mr. Ginwalla tell us. As the former had to confess, 40 crores of additional taxation and 25,000 political prisoners sum up the achievements of the "Liberals." Three years ago we had an Indian Under-Secretary of State and an Indian Governor of a province. Where are they now? Does Mr Sastri sincerely believe that the Imperial Government cannot find suitable Indians to fill up the posts? Or is it that the original purpose, which was to hoodwink Mr. Sastri and his friends, having been served, the bureaucracy sees no further need of such appointments?

Mr. Sastri asks his countrymen to achieve Dominion status first and then to alter the Constitution. He might as well ask his countrymen to climb to the top of the tree first and then build a ladder! Perhaps, Mr. Sastri's idea is that India's "dominion status" automatically grows in height with a few pats on the back and post-prandial compliments to a few chosen Indians from Dominion statesmen. Did not Mr. Sastri tell us recently that he believed that the status of his countrymen had materially improved as a result of his recent tour in the Dominions? There is no need, therefore, for Mr. Sastri's countrymen to bother about their status in their own country, so long as a few temporarily exalted "representative" Indians are honoured by Dominion statesmen and receive the freedom of cities abroad. His countrymen's endeavour, says Mr. Sastri, should be to make use of the Councils and then to seek "amelioration of the people." We have seen how Mr. Sastri and his fellow Co-operators have achieved the "amelioration of the people" by making use of the Councils. They have succeeded in imposing already forty crores of additional taxation and a score or more crores are promised in the near future. Apart from this, the Ministers have their own schemes of taxation—all with a view to make possible the "success" of the "Reforms." Our Education Minister will shortly be appealing to his Liberal colleagues to cooperate with him in "ameliorating" the condition of his countrymen by means of additional taxation to enable him to carry out his scheme of compulsory education. He cannot, of course, demand that the Reserved Departments should part with a portion of their surplus cash or that retrenchment should be effected in the wasting departments. That would be going against the spirit of the "Reforms." Hence, to bleed the taxpayer further and further is the only alternative left under the admirable constitution which Mr. Sastri urges his countrymen to work wholeheartedly. Mr. Sastri's countrymen may be excused if they refuse to bleed themselves to death for the sake of him r the "Reforms."

BRAVE WORDS!

Our contemporary, "New India," if is not more circumspect, may find itself one of these days in strange company. ts views latterly have been redolent of rank heresy and unless there is a timely recantation, the rank and file of its present devout admirers may disown our contemporary, if they actually do not carry it to the stake. The other day our contemporary called upon the Liberal Party to non-cooperate with the Royal Commission on Public Services, should Lord Peel be so ill-advised as to force it on this country. Now our contemporary goes a step further and advises the Assembly to throw out the Budget which will be shortly presented to it by be Finance Member. To show that we are not indulging in any fanciful tale, we reproduce the following paragraph from our contemporary's leading article of the 9th instant:—

"Whether the Inchcape Committee will be able to square the Budget and avert fresh taxation still hangs in doubt. The Military who have vanquished many a previous knight of retrenchment may add Lord Incheape to their list of conquests, in which case woe be to the Assembly. Fresh taxation it is impossible to conceive their imposing, and retrenchments to the required amount being likewise out of the question, the only course open is to throw out the Budget, or what is equivalent to it in the Indian arrangements, refuse the several heads of expenditure as they are introduced. Last year the Assembly were not so far provoked as to block the wheels of administration; they merely cut down certain items under both heads of income and expenditure, and left the Executive to shift as they could. This year, under the suppositions above made, the guardians of the public purse cannot vindicate themselves except by the drastic step of refusing supplies and bringing about a deadlock. The Governor-General in Council will be compelled to carry on, by use of his extraordinary power, and quite early in the history of the Indian Constitution, the Executive and the Legislature will come to grips, with the inevitable consequence of much dislocation at first, but final victory for the people. That the Assembly will, by a decisive majority, turn down such a Budget as we have supposed, is not to be doubted. Some persons may, however, question whether the Assembly would be justified in doing so. We have no hesitation in thinking that they would be entirely right. The British Cabinet and War authorities want a sharp lesson taught them, and the attention of the world must be drawn to the callousness with which they have treated the most notoriously poor taxpayer of the civilised world."

We welcome "New India" back again nto the ranks of what the lukewarm call 'extremists," and heartily applaud the sentiments above expressed, which are quite near our own.

Notes of the Day

Kenya.

The Kenya Government will be well advised to postpone the elections to the Legislative Council till the question of the enfranchisement of Indians is finally settled to the satisfaction of the Indian community. We wonder how the need of consulting Indians before publishing the electoral roll did not strike the Kenya Government, fully aware though they were of the Indian feeling on the subject. Indians find no place in the electoral roll and have threatened to launch a passive resistance campaign in case they are prevented from participating in the elections. They have been beguiled time and again with sweet promises which were never meant to be fulfilled, but, obviously, they have now seen through the game and are determined not to be deceived any more. Their threat of non-cooperation is seen by the authorities to be quite sincere and the latter are apparently prepared to climb down. The authorities clearly see now that the elections cannot be held on the basis of the roll just published and that the franchise cannot be withheld from Indians any longer. Hence the reported intention to postpone the elections with a view to arrive at a settlement regarding the status of Indians. The Duke of Devonshire, we are told, inclines to a settlement in the spirit of Mr. Churchill's decision. The Churchillian decision which sought to assign an inferior status to Indians was never accepted by the latter and never will be, and the Colonial Secretary would do well to throw overboard the evil tradition of the Churchillian regime. What the Indians demand and will always demand is perfect equality with the rest of the subjects of Kenya in the matter of franchise, municipal as well as Council. A common electoral roll, based on reasonable property and literacy qualifications, is what Indians ask. They will not put up with any racial disqualifications. It would be well for the Colony's future if the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government gracefully concede the just rights of Indians, otherwise there will be no peace in the land till justice is done to the latter.

The Right Attitude.

Mr. Stokes' statement regarding the position after the Gaya Congress is a dispassionately reasoned one. We quite agree with Mr. Stokes that the absence of unanimity in Congress circles, however regrettable it may be, need not cause alarm so long as the different parties within its fold work out their individual programmes honestly and in perfect amity. As Mr. Stokes points out, the position of a minority party in the Congress has been admirably stated by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India." The latter wrote:—

> "I plead for a truthful programme and truthful parties. Let people only work programmes in which they believe implicitly." And again, "My plea is for everyone to act according to his belief. The Congress provides the widest platform. Its creed is incredibly simple. A full fledged Co-operator as well as a Nationalist who wants a change in the programme can work in it. Let us not push the mandate theory to ridiculous extremes and become slaves to resolutions of majorities. There is no reason whatsoever why Nationalists may not practise as lawyers or send their children to Government schools or seek election to the Councils and still belong to the Congress. Only they may not act in the name of the Congress so long as they have not brought round to their view the majority of Congressmen." And again, "I therefore believe that the minority has a perfect right to act differently from the majority so long as it does not act in the name of the Congress."

We emphasised this point on Saturday when we referred to Sriyut Das' interview and we maintain that the correct attitude for the new Party to take would be along the lines indicated by the Mahatmaji. We have no reason to doubt that the leaders of the Party when they shortly frame their programme will adopt this course.

India's Income.

The Moderates' faith in the *"ma-bap"* Government is ludicrous when not pathetic. The "Bengali", the other day, quoting some figures from this journal relative to the wealth of India, is confused between a variety of figures relating to the average annual income per head. And so our contemporary sagely observes: "May we appeal to Lord Reading to give India the benefit of a scientific inquiry to enable us to know how and where we stand as regards our average annual income?" Lord Reading has his hands full, even if he had the will to provide the "Bengali" with the enlightenment it seeks. We would bring to the notice of our contemporary some of the sterling reasons which the Government of India have for "marking time" in this instance. The "Bengali" ought to remember that all the past official estimates have been so far kept secret, at least as regards the process of the calculus. The conditions have changed, if at all, to make the obligation of secrecy upon a virtually irresponsible administration doubly onerous. The Government of India now revel in a scale of expenditure, owing to the ruthless exactions of the pampered services, which would make it inconvenient in the last degree to undertake such an inquiry publicly. India is a very poor country, but, in spite of its poverty, the Government are mercilessly adding to its burdens still more burdens. Should, as is highly probable, the inquiry disclose a level of wealth per head in India not at all in harmony with the Devil-may-care-for-the-morrow attitude, which now distinguishes the Government of India, the prospects of further improving the "services" may become complicated even under the reckless regime of Peel-cum-Reading. Will the "Bengali" still persist in its demand for an inquiry?

Boys' Own Home, Calcutta.

We have before had occasion to mention in these columns that very excellent free institution, the "Boys' Own Home", Calcutta. The name of the institution is appropriate because, according to the system in force there, the pupils do control their own life and conduct their own studies to an extent unusual even in the most "modern" European educational establishments, but the education they receive under the benevolent suzerainty (so to speak) of Mr. Rewachand Animananda, the Principal, is essentially Indian and national. We are glad to hear that the Home is shortly to be moved to new and larger premises, which include a good garden, and that a lakh of rupees is required for this improvement; because a work of this description which can live within its yearly income is never in the way of progress. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has written to Mr. Animananda: "Of your wonderful method of teaching I have often expressed my hearty appreciation, which I can repeat and say that it gives me great pleasure to learn that your Boys' Own Home, has received its desert in the warm approval of such an expert as Dr. Sadler. This institution is the fruit of your own *tapasya*, of the years of your strenuous self-sacrifice and lavish pouring-out of your sympathetic intelligence for the cause of boys' education". Sir M. E. Sadler, President of the Calcutta University Commission, wrote in the Visitors' Book of the Home: "The work done here makes the school one of the most interesting in existence." These two quotations from its testimonials are sufficient to establish the claim of the Boys' Own Home to the support of all who care for real education. We feel sure that Mr. Animananda will get his lakh of rupees without much difficulty.

The Corporation and Improvement Trust.

It was Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah who waged a long and tough fight against great odds and succeeded in inducing the Municipal Corporation to make a representation to the Government asking them to hand over to the Corporation the administration of the Improvement Trust. His fight in the Trust meetings was of no avail as the official *bloc* was too strong for him. It is now five years and more and nothing has been done by Government in the matter. When the Governor was fresh in the Presidency and Sir Ibrahim's ardour as a Municipal Corporator had not cooled down, lavish promises were made, members of the Corporation were given interviews, Press communiqués were issued,—in fact every thing was done except the handing over of the Improvement Trust. In an after-dinner speech, when one is apt to be on the best of terms with the whole would, an announcement was made of the good things that Government intended to do, and among these was the handing over of the Improvement Trust. The Corporation have been overwhelmed with promises, every now and then,—but they have remained promises so far. And the public may be excused if they are a little anxious to know the real situation in this matter. In the meantime gigantic schemes are undertaken by the City Improvement Trust, costing lakhs of rupees, a very large and costly staff of officers and "experts" is being maintained, and while the people have to pay, they have very little voice in the administration of the body. We wonder whether the Member in charge of the Department,—it cannot be a Minister as the City Trust is now an adjunct of the Development Board,—will bestir himself and take the public into his confidence, as to how things are shaping. Perhaps, those concerned are waiting for another Municipal dinner to unfold their policy. At any rate, the cycle of promises has long passed away, though we do not know whether the cycle of action is the nearer for it.

Dignity of Labour.

Sgr. Mussolini, the Fascist Premier of Italy, addressing in mail week a large group of workmen of the steel foundry works in Milan, made the following interesting observations touching his own early life which may be read with profit by those who have not yet learned to prize the dignity of labour:

"Visiting these big and splendid workshops to-day," said the Premier, "I was profoundly moved and for a few moments I recalled the now distant days of boyhood. For I come not of illustrious or aristocratic ancestors. My forefathers were peasants who tilled the fields, and my father was a blacksmith, who worked hard hammering iron on his anvil. Sometimes while still a small boy I helped my poor father in his humble work. Now I have a much harder task. At the age of 20 I worked with my hands, and earned my living as a day labourer and as a mason."

Gold Production in India and in Transvaal.

The output of Indian gold mines since 1918 has been as follows:—

	in fine oz.
1918	484,674
1919	461,967
1920	442,472
1921	390,848
1922 (11 months)	354,228

The average Indian output has been maintained well over 32,000 oz. per month during 1922. In the Transvaal, the most important gold producing country in the British Empire, the corresponding figures are:—

1918	8,420,659
1919	8,330,091
1920	8,153,626
1921	8,114,586
1922	6,219,398

The heavy decline, unavoidable in 1922 in the Transvaal, is apparently due to the great strike on the Rand which prevailed in the early months of the last year. The cost of mining having grown, the mining interests are apparently making a dead set against the tariff changes contemplated by the South African Government on a protective basis.

PERSIA AND THE CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION.

UNTENABLE PLEA OF ALLIES.

REGIME OF THE STRAITS.

SOVIET REPUBLICS NOT OUTCASTS!

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 14, 11-50 a.m.

The Persian Minister at Berne addressed to the President of the Conference the following protest. Seeing the interest that Persia has in the return of peace in the East and the important relations which she has with her great neighbour Turkey, the Persian Government had from the first asked for admission to the Conference at Lausanne. The representatives of the three inviting Powers replied that Persia, not having been in the war and not being a riparian Power of the Black Sea, her admission would be outside the limitations of the Conference. Neutral countries like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Spain, officially invited, sent representatives who sat in the Committees to defend the point of view of their respective Governments on the question of the Capitulations.

ALLIED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSIA.

Now, the Conference is talking of the question of Kurdistan and Mosul, where Persia has common interests with Turkey. Lastly, an Assyrio-Chaldean delegation, or which some of the members are Persian subjects, was allowed to make statements against the sovereignty of Persia and the Conference gave ear to the unfounded lamentations of the Chaldeans and other minorities of which a great number live in perfect security under the aegis of Persia.

Persia strongly protests against that state of things and remarks that the rights of the minorities being absolutely identical with those of the great Muslim majority, and the minorities living in perfect security, the intervention of the Conference with a view to support minorities in Persia and Turkey would go against the interests of those very minorities. My Government gives an assurance that it will continue to observe complete equality between the Muslim and non-Muslim subjects. It hopes that in the next Conference concerning the East Turkey will be invited in order that she may perform her duties to humanity.

CHICHERIN ON BEST METHOD OF OBTAINING AGREEMENTS.

Besides the Persian protest, the Russian delegation presented on Saturday evening a verbal note recording the engagement of the Powers who by a note of Jan. 10 announced that they would communicate in due time to the Russian delegation the texts prepared in the course of preliminary conversations concerning the Straits. At the same time the Soviet delegation points out that the note of Jan. 10 is the first notice of the existence of conversations having for object to expedite the work of the Conference, and does not specify on what points agreement has been reached by a majority of the delegations. No doubt, states the Russian delegation, a convention can more easily and quickly be elaborated between party only of the Powers represented; but that is not the best method for obtaining a general agreement, for the Powers, excluded from such confabulations would be under the necessity of allowing decisions to which they were not a party to be imposed on them.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION DEMANDS SUMMONING OF STRAITS COMMITTEE

Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia, being not at all in the position of scapegraces obliged to undergo the will of others, cannot accept the application in their case of measures signifying their exclusion from the detailed conversations concerning the future regime of the Straits. The Russian delegation, wishing to avoid a rupture and confident that only unanimous conclusions can allow of the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East, asks the President of the Conference to fix a date for the summoning of a plenary session of the Straits Committee so that all the Powers interested can make their voices heard.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

GERMANY'S NEW WEAPON

FRENCH THREAT OF REPRISALS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—A semi official French statement says that Germans in the Ruhr area are adopting a policy of passive resistance. Officials are abstaining from all negotiations with the French regarding compensation for and restoration of industrial machinery, and are also enreavouring to evade forthcoming negotiations under the Treaty for exchange of products between Alsace Lorraine and Germany. If Germans persist in this attitude, adds the statement the Allies will have no other choice but to take measures of reprisal; the first of which will probably be extension of the zone of occupation in the Ruhr.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST OCCUPATION.

POLICE PROHIBITS DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Berlin.—To avoid disturbances the Police have prohibited open air demonstrations arranged for January 14th. As a protest against the French occupation of the Ruhr. Small crowds in various parts of Munich last night attempted to ferret out foreigners from restaurants but their attempt was frustrated by the police. Subsequently, the latter moved on a large crowd demonstrating before the Hotel Munich in which the Allied Commission of Control is lodging.

The Prussian Ministry has suppressed the Nationalist Association of German Soldiers on the ground of their anti-Republican tendencies—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Essen.—General Degoutte has proclaimed martial law throughout the newly occupied territory; German laws, however, remain in force. Newspapers continue to be punished, but they are liable to be penalised for provocative articles. Business to-day is being transacted uninterruptedly, the only inconvenience exprienced being commandeering of main buildings. The French Rhine Flotilla has entered Ruhrort harbour.—Reuter.

"OCCUPATION AGAINST TREATY."

GERMAN NOTES TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Berlin.—"So long as this situation continues and the consequences are not removed, Germany will not be in position to carry out her obligations towards those Powers which have brought them about." Declare identical German notes handed to French and Belgian Representatives. This afternoon in reply to a notification relative to Ruhr. The reply contends that the action of occupation contravenes the Treaty, violates International Law and his the gravest violation of Germany's sovereign rights. It further remarks that permissible measures against Germany under the Treaty can only be taken by common action of the Allies and solemnly protests against violence against a defenceless nation. The Note adds that Germany cannot oppose this display of force but she is not willing to submit to breach of the Treaty or even, as requested, to co-operate in the carrying out of the French aims; and responsibility for the consequence will rest solely on their invading Powers.—Reuter.

"FREEDOM OF LIFE OUR AIM AND UNITY OUR PATH."

DR. CUNO'S SPEECH AT REICHSTAG

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Berlin.—The admission of French journalists to the Reichstag has been prohibited.

The House remained standing to hear the speech of Dr. Cuno who vehemently denounced the most costly military action of the French which ostensibly had been undertaken for the small arrears in the deliveries of coal and telegraph poles. He was of opinion, however, that it was not the question of the Reparations but the four hundred years old policy of destroying the German Empire. It was a policy of brutal expansion clothed as formerly in the garb of right. The old watchword "reunion" had become the "reparation." "Dare we expect", he asked, "the compelling force of economic development sooner or later to lead to a change before the conflagration starts which envelops, menaces not only the Germans but the whole of Europe?" There was an urgent necessity for great vigilance, prudence, self-restraint, co-operation and communal co-operation amongst the people and throughout the State in order to avoid disastrous consequences to the community. He concluded "injustice, misery and deprivation are our fate to-day. Freedom of life is our aim and unity is our path."—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

MOTION PASSED IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Berlin.—The Reichstag passed a motion

(Continued on next page.)

IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

MR. KESAVA PILLAY'S ENQUIRY

HARD CONDITION OF EAST INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, President of the British Guiana Deputation who is on a short visit to Delhi in connection with the conference of the presidents and the deputy presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on the position of the East Indians in British Guiana and the prospects of the colonisation scheme.

The Dewan Bahadur was generally responsive, but, at times, appeared to be rather reserved on a few matters which perhaps related to the report of the deputation. The report is not unanimous and it is understood that while Mr. Kesava Pillai and Mr. V. N. Tiwari have together submitted their report Mr. Keatings who is now in South Africa, investigating an agricultural developmen scheme, has submitted his own, which the Government of India is stated to have decided to treat as an independent report.

"British Guiana is on the whole a virgi country rich in rivers, alluvial soil and minerals and requires to be greatly developed in several directions", was the first observation of Mr. Kesava Pillai who was, however, afterwards found to be opposed to the emigration of Indians to that colony for a few years, at any rate, until the present depression in the sugar trade disappears and labour condition improved. The deputation, it will be remembered, went to British Guiana to examine the conditions of life and the possibilities of colonisation as outlined in the scheme presented by Messrs. Lakhu and Nannu before the committee of the Imperial Legislative Council in the beginning of 1920. Under this scheme agriculturist families were induced to go over to British Guiana and settle on lands prepared by Government with loans advanced to them by the Colonial Government, th object being to develop the colony and help to populate it with recent class of agriculturists. In the course of the interview it was elicited that in the investigation the Government of British Guiana presented their own scheme which appeared to be very different from the one presented by Messrs. Lakhu and Nannu. Under the Government scheme the agriculturists were to bind themselves to labour for a period of three years under a registered employer (meaning European sugar planter) and at the expiry of this period each family was promised about five acres of land, provided they conformed to all the conditions of service.

The deputation proceeded with their investigation with this latter scheme as their basis and toured throughout the colony, making exhaustive enquiry into the conditions of the people, about fifty per cent. of whom are East Indians, some twenty-five per cent. Negroes, the rest including Europeans. There was a strong demand on the part of the East Indians who are said to be very industrious and thrifty that prepared lands should be made available not only to those who are colony-born but also to those who immigrated during the last decade.

MISERABLE CONDITIONS OF EAST INDIANS.

"The present condition of the East Indians", said Dewan Bahadur Pillai "is miserable and to import more labourers from India, especially at this time, when there is a general depression in the sugar trade, will not only aggravate the position of those already there but subject the immigrants to all sorts of difficulties. It is also the general feeling among the East Indians of British Guiana." The Dewan Bahadur further gave the interviewer to understand that there were hundreds of East Indian labourers who were willing to cultivate lands and anxious to keep them, provided Government would allow them and make facilities for drainage and irrigation which were now sadly wanting. There appeared to be a widespread feeling of dis content among the East Indians on account of the existing labour conditions which were said to be very hard in many cases. The women labourers even during the advanced stage of pregnancy and enforced period of rest were not paid, so much so that several families could not make both ends meet. "The cost of living", he further said, "is very high and those who want to return to India have not got enough money for passage fares which have trebled during the last few years. The conditions that the male immigrants should pay half freight and the women one-third is considered by the East Indians to be very unfair as many of them are not able to make any saving inspite of hard work."

Mr. Kesava Pillai seemed inclined to favour free repatriation to India of those Indians who found their life difficult in British Guiana.

THE LINE OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that the line of occupation runs through Sterkrade, Bottrop, Herneriver, Altenessen, Kotherburg, Kray, Steele, Bellinghausen, Werden, Kettwig. The foregoing constitutes the objective of the French who at present do not contemplate the occupation of Bochim.—Reuter.

AN AIRSHIP TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Key West. (Elorida).—The airship "Columbus" departed yesterday on a flight to Havana but fell into sea and sank twenty miles from destination. Five passengers, comprising a New York sugar merchant named Mr. Atkins with 4 members of his family, are missing.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

TURKISH SCHEME FOR RE-PARTITION.

REPARATIONS FROM GREECE.

TURKEY DEMANDS FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS GOLD.

(From our Special correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 12, Recd. 7-20 p.m.

I think I know from a good source that the Turkish delegation has finished working out its counter-project and explanation of reasons in reply to the Allied project, laid before the Financial Sub-Committee, for the re-partition of the Ottoman Punblic Debt between Turkey and the territories detached from Turkey, either after the Balkan War or after the World War. The Turkish exposition insists that the sum to be re-divided should be fixed to the 30th of October 1918, mentioning that debts contracted during the war concerned the financial needs of the whole of the Ottoman territories and that the pupolations of the detached, territories took part constitutionally with the Government and shared every liability. The Turkish delegation will declare that it is unable in any way to modify its point of view on this question. The Turkish delegation accepts the formula of the Allies for the re-partition of debts according to the average revenues of the years 1911 and 1912 and the inclusion in the total of railway loans contracted by the State, but refuses the Greek demand for the inclusion of the private debts of the Salonica railway bought by the Hellenic State. The Turkish delegation insists that the re-partition of the debts should bear upon the capital sum and the clear separation of the service of annuities to be assumed by each State concerned, Turkey henceforth to be responsible only for the part allotted to her. The delegation absolutely refuses all discussion relative to eventual arrangements between the Turkish Government and the administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, and to the manner of the execution of the Muharram decree, those questions being of an internal order should not figure in international deeds. Turkey insists that coupons paid since 1912 should be reimbursed in due proportion by the Balkan States and coupons paid since 1918 by the territories to be ceded by the Treaty of Lausanne.

GREEK REPARATIONS.

The Turkish counter-project estimates th Ottoman Debt of 1922 at 141 million gold pounds sterling, of which 114 to Turkey and 27 to the Balkan States. The Ottoman Debt upto the 30th of October 1918, including issues of paper currency, is estimated at 282 millions, of which 217 to Turkey and 65 to the mandated territories. The Turkish project provides guarantees to be set up for the Balkanites for regular payment of the annuities due from them and an undertaking to be given by the Allies to see that the annuities incumbent on the other "successor" States are duly paid. The Turkish delegation has also elaborated a project of mutual reparation of war damages providing for Turkey and the signatory States, except Greece, the establishment of tribunals equitably to assess the damage o which reimbursement will be made in compensation bonds bearing interest. Turkey claims from Greece four thousand millions gold for all damages caused during the occupation without prejudice to the repara tion due to foreign subjects. This sum should be paid part in bonds, part in kind.

THE AMNESTY LIST.

EX-SULTAN TO BE EXCLUDED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Lausanne.—The Turks have agreed that Greeks of military age shall be released when the peace treaty has been signed. The Turkish list of persons excluded from the amnesty numbering 150 includes the ex-Sultan and the signatories to the Treaty of Sevres.

ANGORA EMPOWERS ISMET FOR BEST SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Lausanne.—The Reuter's Representative learns that as a result of Hassan Bey's visit to Angora, from which he has just returned, the National Assembly although it considers the attitude adopted by Ismet Pasha weak has fully empowered him to make the best possible arrangement.

This morning a meeting of sub-commission dealing with the fiscal matters was adjourned owing to the Turkish delegates being unable to agree to the Allied proposals.—Reuter.

CONCESSIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

PROSPECTIVE BIG BUSINESS DEALS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the British Foreign Office which pointed out to Mukhtar Bey and Sheref Bey that Britain will continue to work in concert with France and Italy and referred the delegation back to Lausanne, Reuter's Lausanne correspondent understands that the delegates who have returned there are satisfied with their conversations with important business men in London respecting prospective conocessions in Asia Minor.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS SUPPORT PERSIA'S CLAIM FOR ADMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Lausanne.—The Russians have addressed a note to the President of the Conference supporting the request of the Persian Minister at Berne for Persia's admission to the Conference and pointing out that Persia's interests in the Near East are incomparably greater than Japan's.—Reuter.

COURSE OF EVENTS AT LAUSANNE.

SPECULATION AMONG NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 14.

The newspaper correspondents at Lausanne state that yesterday was an unprofitable day at the Conference.

The "Daily News" correspondent, however, believes that on the whole the events are moving rather towards peace than away from it. Hassan Bey has returned from Angora to Lausanne, but it is not clear what effect his presence will have on the future of the negotiations.

The "Times" correspondent believes that it will in no way facilitate the course of proceedings.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is impossible to form an accurate opinion until the harsh tenour of his instructions from Angora have been translated into action.

The "Daily News" attaches importance to a report which, if accurate, indicates that the Turkish delegations have now full authority to conclude peace without any further reference to Angora. The correspondent proceeds "if that arrangement stands the path may turn out smoother than was hoped for. With the questions of the Straits and the Minorities finally disposed of and at least a reasonable prospect of getting the Mosul question reserv d altogether if necessary, the problem of the Capitulations is the only serious obstacle remaining. A further advance was registered yesterday afternoon when the Turks agreed to release immediately on the signature of peace the Greeks of military age retained in Anatolia when the main Greek population emigrated last autumn."—(B. O. W.)

FAMINE IN GREEK TERRITORIES.

BRITISH RED CROSS'S SOLICITUDE.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 14.

Supported by the British Government the British Red Cross had decided to make a new appeal for help to relieve distress in the Near East. It is pointed out that the Greek territories have now become actual rather than potential famine areas and unless instant help is forthcoming, Greece with the increase of population of twenty per cent. will become utterly exhausted. A large number of Christian refugees from Asia Minor and the Christian population of Constantinople are leaving hurriedly to seek shelter in Greek territory. The catastrophe threatens the annihilation to the people on the borders of the Aegean Sea and the appearance there of plague, typhus, cholera and other epidemics forms a serious menace to Western Europe. —(B. O. W.)

FIVE MORE LADY LAWYERS.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 12.

The results of the recent examinations for the English Bar are published to-day. They show that five more women have passed the final examination and will thus be eligible for call to the Bar and to practise as barristers when they have completed their terms at the various Inns of Court. —(B. O. W.)

LAST YEAR'S EXPORT TRADE IN COAL.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 12.

One of the most striking features of the last year's oversea trade was the revival in export trade in coal. The lower prices and the cheaper freights have given stimulus to business and in many markets the British exporters have gone far towards recovering the lost ground. Although the total figure was below the pre-war level, exports to certain countries have actually surpassed the position held before the war. Altogether the quantity shipped abroad during the war was 64 million tons compared with 24 million tons in 1921 and 73 million tons in 1913.—(B. O. W.)

FRENCH ACTION IN RUHR.

BRITISH PRESS SHOW NO SYMPATHY WITH GERMANS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 12.

The newspapers here, while they generally support the attitude of the British Government in dissociating this country from the French action in the Ruhr are not disposed to show any sympathy with the Germans. Germany's evasions in regard to the reparations during the four years since the armistice are everywhere admitted and denounced and the elaborate measures of protest organised by the Germans are subjects of disapproving comment.

The "Times" says "we take no lenient view of the delinquency of Germany and it must be remembered that though the British plan gav her an opportunity of reforming her finances with a view to the payment of the reparations application of strong measures was not excluded, if she failed to carry out the reforms imposed on her. There is nothing in the British attitude to encourage Germany in going to reckless extremes in her opposition to the French coercion. And since if the German opposition is violent the French coercion must inevitably take harsher forms, it is clearly the first duty of German Government in the interests of its own people to maintain an attitude of caution and restraint.

The "Manchester Guardian" refers to the statement made by the German Ambassador to the British Foreign Office that the payment of the reparations will cease to Powers whom Germany regards as breaking the Versailles Treaty. It points out that persistence in such an action will only entail further measures by France and an infliction of additional hardships on the millions of Germans. The paper adds: "It is difficult to see what object the German Government, which cares for the suffering of its own people, can hope to achieve by what amounts to a challenge to the power of France. Protests and diplomatic displays which can only inflame the passions further and must be otherwise ineffective, will do more harm than good." The "Evening Standard" says that a dignified passivity in the face of the French invasion might have won Germany not, perhaps, sympathy, but some respect. But the mechanical perfection of arrangements to convert Germany into a vast protest-making machine is too reminiscent of the Hohenzollern days. The national protest is overdone.—(B.O.W.).

Official and Personal.

Mr. E. Burdon I. C. S. has been confirmed as the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

Colonel Mawatt, Director General, Indian Medical Services has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Major Brett, British Delegate to the Anglo Afghan Trade Convention has left for Peshawar where he will await Government orders prior to rejoining the Afghan delegates at Jellalabad.

H. E. the Governor of Punjab arrived at Gujranwala on Friday morning and was entertained in the evening by the District Development League. His Excellency left the same night for Sangla.

The Prince and the Princess Bidya of Siam arrived Darjeeling on the 12th January.

Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler arrived Baripada (Mourbhanj State) on the 12th morning.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and party arrived in Delhi and are staying at the Viceregal Lodge.

INDIAN ARMS RULE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

It is understood that the report of the Indian Arms Rule Committee will be published in the course of a week and it is believed is unanimous subject to two minutes of dissent.

CONTROL OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Geneva.—The Health Commission of the League of Nations is co-operating with the consultative committee on the opium traffic with a view to assisting the enquiry which the latter is undertaking regarding the annual quantity of drugs required on account of the legitimate medical needs of various countries. Communications with the Sub-Commission have settled the details of a complete scheme for the control of the opium traffic in free ports. A special clause has been embodied therein in order to meet the wishes of the consultative committee.—Reuter.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent reports that Captain Weddecombe of Gorkhas received a revolver shot in his arm while sleeping in the dak bungalow in the Peshawar Cantonment bazar. The culprit was attempting to steal the revolver from under the Officer's pillow.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

PREVENTION OF RY. STRIKES

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Administration Report of the working of railways in India during the year 1921-22 issued to-day opens with a retrospect of financial difficulties experienced during the last so many years as a result of irregular annual allotments for expenditure. This feature was forcibly remarked upon in the Acworth Committee's report and during the period under review gave place to an important change in the complete separation of the railway budget from the general medget of the country and the emancipation of railway management from the control of the Finance Department of Government of India. The Railway Finance Committee, however, recommended that the question of complete separation should be re-examined three years hence when it was hoped that conditions would be more normal and financial equilibrium reestablished. The Railway Finance Committee at the same time recommended a five years' programme of Rs. 150 crores and the Legislative Assembly accepted this recommendation.

The report states that the total capital expenditure incurred on the construction of all railways up to 31st March 1922 amounted to Rs. 656.06 crores, of which Rs. 506.12 crores represented the outlay charged to funds raised by the State. The outlay boo. under works and rolling-stock fell short of that incurred during the previous year and this was due, it is stated, not to any deliberate slackening of the effort to recuperate but to the fact that the grant allotted was 23 crores against 25 and a half in the previous year. Total gross earnings amounted to about Rs. 92.89 crores, the share of the Imperial Government in this being Rs. 81.87 crores. Payments on account of working expenses amounted to Rs. 65.67 crores. The net receipts were therefore sixteen crores representing a return of 2.75 per cent on the total capital. Against this return various liabilities associated with borrowed capital and otherwise are taken into account. Traffic receipts from Government railways alone were Rs. 81,69,00,000 and odd. Government share of surplus from subsidised railways was twenty-four lakhs and odd. Thus while the total receipts were Rs. 81,94,00,000 and odd the total charges including the working expenses, sinking funds etc., came to Rs. 91,21,30,501. The net loss was therefore Rs. 9,27,30,501. Thus for the first time since 1900 the railways had fallen from the status of an important source of revenue to the country and were responsible for the addition of a very heavy amount to the annual liability of Government. But this was only a temporary phase similar to what was happening in every other part of the world. The North Western Railway, admits the report "has the unenviable distinction of having contributed the largest individual amount to aggregate Government loss and in assigning the reason for this, it is important to remember, that it is this line alone which is to carry the burden of strategic lines covering a distance of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four miles. But the proposal to treat all railways now classified as strategic as military liability is in any case unjustifiable and the weight of argument seems decidedly in favour of the existing procedure."

EARNINGS FROM PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

As regards the earnings which amounted to Rs. 81.87 crores, the report states that the year was favourable for the internal trade, but conditions were against the development of external transactions on which railways depended to a great extent for their long lease traffic. The number of passengers to first, second and intermediate classes have declined compared with the previous year, while that of the third class shows a small increase. Inspite of the fall in numbers the earnings from the first two classes have declined compared with the yield from the intermediate and third classes has fallen compared with the previous year. From the figures it appears that the earnings from third class passengers amounted to Rs. 28,41,83,000, that from the inter class amounted to Rs. 1,77,80.000, that from the second class to Rs. 2,29,63,000 while the income from the first class was only Rs. 1,38,47,000.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAY SERVICES.

In regard to the demand for the Indianisation of railway services which found expression in the resolution of the Council of State, the report states that while the number of Indians holding superior posts in all railways was 85 in 1916, the figure now stood at 212. This increase had taken place chiefly, it is stated, in Engineering and Traffic Departments. During the year under review there were strikes of more or less serious nature on five railway lines, namely Assam-Bengal Railway, East Indian Railway (on two occasions), Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway and in B. B. and C. I. Railway. From the evidence collected regarding Assam-Bengal Railway Strike which was the most important of all the strikes, the causes appeared to have been only remotely, if at all connected with any actual grievance of the staff, against the administration. Government had now under consideration the measures providing a medium for impartial consideration of the grievances of the staff and it is hoped that these and the pressure of public opinion may conduce to discourage the increasing tendency to this form of agitation which has formed such an unwelcome feature in the previous year's record.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

One long chapter is devoted to rehabilitation and development and herein are recorded the progress that is being made in several railways, the main object being to complete the lines which have been partially constructed. The total number of persons who lost their lives as results of accidents showed an increase from 3,016 in the previous year to 3,121 in the year under review. Most of the fatalities were due mainly to rash or negligent action of the persons killed, only 227 having lost their lives as a result of circumstances beyond their control. The number of serious accidents to the train was 12 against 469 in the previous years. The serious feature is the occurrence of a number of accidents to deliberate train wrecking perpetrators who were not yet discoveed.

STATE RAILWAY.

GROSS EARNINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April to 30th Dec. 1922 amounted to Rs. 66.9 crores. Budget estimate for the current year framed in anticipation of total gross earnings of Rs. 99.5 crores and results of 39 weeks mentioned above have fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 688 lakhs. The results for the week are about Rs. 5 lakhs less than those of the previous week, almost all principal Railways being responsible for the shortage. The traffic is still below Budget expectations the shortage being specially marked on the North Western Railway owing to less coaching traffic and on the Bombay Baroda & Central India and East Indian Railways to less coaching and goods traffic.

RAILWAY LINES BREACHED.

(Associated Press.)

The Dist. Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly wires under date January 13, the following:—

At about 11 hours on the 13th instant the line between mile 183/2 and 4 between Kuttalam and Narasinganpat breached. Through trains were transhipped durin the day and through running will not probably resume before 48 hours. Trains will be diverted via Tiruvallur from Mayavaram and Tangore respectively. Another line also breached between Pattukottai and Arantangi at 5 places last night and today between Pattukkottai and Tiruchittanbalam Peravurni and Ayingudi Arantangi and Ayingudi. The probable time when the through running resumes is not known.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly, wires under date January 14, the following:—"My telegram of the 13th instant, the line between Kuttalam and Narasinganpet has been restored for through running at 10 hours to-day."

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

WHO WILL PRESIDE?

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Sir Frederick Whyte, the Legislative Department has telegraphed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Deputy President to come to Delhi to preside over the Assembly till the President is well again, but as Sir Jamsetjee is busy in contesting the impending election to the Bombay Corporation, it is doubtful whether he will be able to proceed to Delhi before the election is over. In case he chooses to stay in Bombay the chair will have to be occupied by some one from the panel of chairmen of whom Mr. Rangachariar comes first.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

At the Lahore High Court to-day the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against Lieut. Charsley of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment who was tried for the second time on the charge of doing a rash and negligent act for causing the death of a Sikh motor attendant at Bharakan on Murree-Pindi Road on the 2nd November last. The Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to begin from the date, the accused was taken into the custody.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Conference of the Presidents and the Deputy Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils concluded sitting this evening after transacting much business. Sir Alexander Muddiman presided in place of Sir Frederick Whyte who is still indisposed. The Conference was convened to discuss rules relating to the practice and procedure to be adopted in the conduct of Legislative business. Several suggestions were made on such points as presenting and receiving public petitions, discussion of central subjects in the Provincial Councils, time limit on speeches made on bills, practice of making manuscript speeches and the procedure on motions for adjournment and the voting of official members.

In a Durbar held at the Maharaja's Palace, at Baripada on January 13, Sir Henry Wheeler announced that the rank of Lieutenant and a salute of nine guns had been conferred on the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj in recognition of the admirable services rendered by him.

Death took place early this morning of Sir Charles Kestevan at his Calcutta residence at the age of 55. He was the Government Solicitor and the Senior partner of Messrs Kestevan Goodwin and Co., Solicitors of the Royal Insurance Buildings.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

of confidence in the Government by 283 votes to 12.—Reuter.

HAMBURG GRAINBROKERS' RESOLVE

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The grain-brokers of Hamburg have passed a resolution refusing to do business directly or indirectly with the French and Belgian firms.—Reuter.

AMMONIA SYNDICATE LEAVES FOR HAMBURG.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Ammonia Syndicate has left Bochum for Hamburg.—Reuter.

FRENCH FLAG TORN DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Berlin.—The "Vorwaerts" report from Essen says that the French flag which had been hoisted on a steeple by the occupying troops was torn down by a crowd. The burgomaster apologised to the French commanders.—Reuter.

HALF HOUR STRIKE

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Cologne.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission for the first time has waived the anti-strike ordinance and decided not to prohibit a half-hour strike on January 15th which will be taken as a mark of mourning at the French action.—Reuter.

MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY.

URGENCY OF EARLY DECISION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission will tomorrow consider the German request for moratorium for 1923. It is considered essential that a decision should be reached before January 15th when 900,000,000 gold marks are due from Germany. It is understood that the French scheme will be the basis for discussion. There is no indication of counter-proposals hitherto. Sir John Bradbury is attending but, whatever his attitude, the Commission will adopt the French scheme.—Reuter

MORATORIUM EXTENDED TO JAN. 31ST.

REPARATION COMMISSION'S DECISION.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has postponed the date of the next German reparations payment to January 31st as a provisional measure. No vote was taken by the Commission on the matter, but Sir John Bradbury withheld his approval of the decision to notify the German War Burdens Commission that the moratorium had been provisionally extended to January 31st. He declared that this was contrary to the British policy of a long moratorium He also dissented from the decision to supply information to the new French, Belgian and Italian Control Commission in the Ruhr of which the Reparations Commission has no official cognisance.—Reuter.

U. S. WASHES ITS HANDS OFF REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Washington.—It is stated that Government at present sees no road by which its desire to be helpful in connection with the reparations problem, can be advanced.—Reuter.

POSTPONEMENT OF REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—It is now stated that the French will to-morrow propose postponement of the Reparations Commission to January 31st, to enable members to discuss the moratorium proposal privately and more leisurely.—Reuter.

WORLD SITUATION DEPENDS ON EVENTS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

According to the Reuter's Washington correspondent the whole world situation is officially regarded as depending on the events in Germany and the aim of the American Government is to do its utmost to prevent further friction and misunderstanding at this critical period.—Reuter.

SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

COMMUNIST AND ANTI-COMMUNIST FIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—At the conclusion of M. Poincare's speech in the Chamber, Socialist Blum endeavoured to protest against the French measures but was barely heard among angry expostulations necessitating the suspension of the sitting. After resumption, Erlich, an anti-Communist, protested against the conduct of the Communists making speeches in Germany implying that they were in the pay of Germany. Calling out "Judas," Couturir threw a handful of coppers in the speaker's face whom he taunted with quitting the Communist party. An uproar ensued. The sitting was again suspended and the Chamber cleared after which it resumed its sitting and voted as reported earlier.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE'S SPEECH.

FRENCH AND BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

While the French press generally supports M. Poincare's speech which the Senate has paid the distinction of ordering to be placarded all over the country, a note of deeper anxiety is sounded by the British press comments on the possible consequences of the occupation of the Ruhr not merely to Germany but also to France. The latter's isolation in her action is emphasised and it is noted that the original scheme of economic occupation has already been over-shadowed by the possibility of extension of military measures in consequence of the removal of the Ruhr coal Syndicates' headquarters to Hamburg. The French press to-day significantly declares that this step will not profit the German industrials in the further negotiations which may be opened and Germany will alone suffer by the new plans necessitated for the distribution of coal to the Allies and the neutrals.

The "Manchester Guardian" is of opinion that Germany may be reduced to a state of dissolution at which, as in the case of Austria, active intervention of the League of Nations will be the only alternative to widespread starvation.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS,

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Washington.—An undercurrent of criticism of President Harding's course of action predominates the otherwise conflicting comment on the occupation of the Ruhr.

The "Tribune" expresses the opinion that France, Belgium and Italy are exercising their undoubted right and suggests that Presisident Harding has been inconsistent in withdrawing the troops thereby destroying the value of the German obligations to the Allies, and at the same time claiming full liquidation of the Allies' obligations to America.

The "Times" says: "Till we know how the great experiment works, prudent men won't hasten either to condemn or applaud it."

The "Evening Post" says: "To-day we are severing the last visible connection with our former Allies, but not in big manly, open fashion."—Reuter.

DISAGREEMENT FOR THE BETTER.

MR. MAC NEIL'S SOLICITUDE FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Speaking at Canterbury Mr. Ronald Macneil referred to our friendly dispute with France as the best means of making Germany fulfil her obligations. Mr. Bonar Law was no more disposed than M. Poincaré to trust the Germans. The newspapers must remember the wanton wrecking of northern France and also the way they exacted indemnity in 1871 before talking of injustice and brutality of the present French procedure. He declared that if it was possible for France to recover by the same method a tenth of what Germany owes her there would be no injustice in doing so. He added that the Anglo-French disagreement simply related to the best method of obtaining a common end and it would not give us any gratification to see ourselves proved right in convicting the French of a policy which defeats its own purpose.—Reuter.

LITHUANIAN INCURSION INTO MEMEL.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Reuter learns that the British Government is associating itself with the French Government in the latter's protest to Lithuania against the incursion into Memel. It is expected that a British cruiser will be despatched to Memel.—Reuter.

WARSHIPS TO MEMEL.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 12.

Following up their protest to the Lithuanian Government against its assisting the revolutionary committee which has taken control of Memel territory, the French and British Governments are sending warships to Memel. A British light cruiser leaves for Memel tomorrow morning via Kiel Canal.—(B.O.W.).

MEASURE TO ARREST ANTI MEMEL MOVEMENT,

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference has decided to take action at Kovno to ensure that the Lithuanian Government shall arrest the anti-Memel movement which is regarded as an attack on the sovereignty of the Allies. They have decided to send a French Colonel to command the Allied troops at Memel and the British and French warships have proceeded there.—Reuter.

RISING AT MEMEL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

An official Lithuanian statement declares that the local rising at Memel is the natural sequel to the policy of Germanisation in defiance of the wishes of the inhabitants pursued by the so-called Directerium which the Germans established when they controlled the territory and have since not modified.—Reuter.

LITHUANIAN GOVTS.' ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Kovno.—In accordance with the Allied representation the Lithuanian Government have promised to despatch a regiment to the frontier to reinforce the cordon of control.—Reuter.

COAL COMBINES AT ESSEN.

TO TAKE INSTRUCTIONS FROM OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Berlin.—The French General M. Simon met representatives of the Stinnes, Thyssen and Krupp interests, mining inspectors and other officials at Essen and informed them that henceforth the coal mines must take instructions from the occupying authorities who would collect data from the Allied managers. The latter, who were not present, point out serious difficulties, if they are compelled to deliver the reparations coal after the German Government has declared that it will not pay for such, as, thereby, they will be unable to pay wages.—Reuter.

FRANCE PREPARED TO WORK THE MINES.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Dusseldorf.—The French and Belgian Commissioners have declared that the order of the German Coal Commissioner that Germany will no longer carry out the deliveries of coal for the Entente, has ceased yesterday.

Nothing is officially known regarding the French intentions in the event of the Syndicate declining to work the mines; but an authoritative quarter states that the French will take over the separate mines themselves.—Reuter.

GERMANY AGREES TO RESUME COAL DELIVERIES.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Essen.—Germany has agreed to resume the coal deliveries under the tentative arrangements to be controlled by a Franco-German Commission.—Reuter.

MEASURES FOR COAL DISTRIBUTION

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is reported from Essen that French troops have occupied Gelsenkirchen. At a meeting of French experts and engineers on the one hand and German local authorities and industrialists on the other, at the Town Hall, the District Governor declared that local authorities would not collaborate in carrying out the prescriptions regarding distribution of coal. The Conference decided that no more coal orders should be accepted from Berlin and that only orders of local authorities would be executed.—Reuter.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT,

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Essen.—It is understood that the basis of agreement for the resumption of coal deliveries is that the inter-Allied mission pays the cash for it.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ENGLISH COAL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

An Essen message says that Stinnes, Thyssen and other industrialists have approached British collieries regarding the possibility of obtaining credit for purchase of a considerable quantity of coal to mitigate the consequences of the French seizure of Ruar.—Reuter.

RISE IN ENGLISH COAL PRICES.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

London 12th.—The French advance on Ruhr has given a fillip to English coal trade and prices are rising. Monmouthshare pits are already booming in activity. A member of a German Coal Syndicate believes that there will be dearth of fuel in Germany and consequently, large importations of coal from England. French buyers are also enquiring here in case there is a falling off of supplies from Ruhr. Large quantities are still being exported to America in anticipation of the miner's strike there.—Reuter.

THE COAL BOOM.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is anticipated that the coal boom is rapidly materialising. The coal owners speak of the dramatic effect of the French occupation of the Ruhr coinciding with the mid-winter fuel demand. The German negotiators are *en route* to London seeking fuel credits and the French, Dutch, Swedish and Swiss importers are freely placing orders. It is understood that the owners are contemplating approaching the trade unions with a view to a temporary abolition of the seven hour a day in order to cope with the demand.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINER'S WAGES INCREASED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Berlin.—The price of German coal is being increased immediately by fifty per cent and the miners' wages by about sixty-eight per cent.—Reuter.

Bannu District has achieved another notable success against the raiders. On the night of the 9th instant a gang of raiders was encountered near Adamzai by the constabulary police and put to flight before they had committed any offence, a noted outlaw who was the leader of the gang being wounded and captured. Next day three more Marwat outlaws were captured by the villagers of Tajazai.

* * * *

Sir Claude Hill, Director-General of Red Cross Societies, accompanied by Dr. Peters and Mr. Layman Boyson, arrived in Madras on the 12th instant. In the evening at a public meeting, Sir Claude pointed out that the Red Cross movement was purely international with no religious or racial significance and its programme of public health was wide in its scope and acceptable to all.—(A. P.)

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Noor Mohamed Shaik deserves the thanks of the Muslim community for having drawn the attention of the authorities, in the "Chronicle" of the 4th inst. to the claims of Muslims in filling the post that is shortly to be vacated by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

The Executive Council is of course not a representative body, but a government which has to deal with many communities must keep in view their interest and importance while selecting candidates to high offices. We do agree that effeciency ought to be the guiding principle in such matters. But fortunately, the Muslim community is not wanting in capable men who would be worthy successors to Sir Ibrahim. Threfore in selecting a Muslim candidate efficiency need not be sacrificed.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has already earned for himself a name for fair dealing and so we have no doubt whatsoever that the matter which is now agitating our mind will be dealt with in a manner quite in consonance with the wishes of the Muslims.—Yours, etc.,

J. L. ABDULLA KHAN

Mahim. January 12.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Kristodas" writes in the "Chronicle" of the 10th January on page 9 as follows:—

"The Indian National Congress expressed its feelings on this question, though rather crudely, in its resolution with regard to the repudiation of debts. I do not agree with this resolution *which I fear was used more as a pawn in the contest of change versus no-change by the no-change party people, but the resoluton is expressive of the sense of the country etc.*"

Allow me to enter an emphatic protest against this abuse of a responsible position by your Economic Expert. Writing in the economic columns behind the veil which journalism supplies with a mien of impartiality, this pro-Council person is seductously attacking the Congress majority. Here is a charge of dishonesty—however astutely disguised—levelled against the Congress majority by a Councilwala whose name I know but cannot mention merely because you will not publish it. This gentleman could have his say in a different part of the same "Chronicle" issue. But it is unjustifiable to hit through a screen. You, sir, ought not to allow party-politics in economic columns—particularly party-politics against your avowed policy. You have left your columns always open to the opposition. None has allowed the other side so much scope or even license except Mahatma Gandhi. The other side must, however, be made to come in its proper garb and not with the pose or mask of impartiality.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

EAST AFRICA TRADE COMMISSIONER

INDIAN MERCHANT'S DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)

Information has reached here that the following resolution has been sent to the Secretary to the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India by the Secretary of the Mombassa Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau:—

"Whereas the Indian mercantile community not having derived any benefit as expected by the appointment of an European as an Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and whereas the need of an European as an Indian Trade Commissioner for commencing the work and putting the same in order having been accomplished this chamber is strongly of the opinion that the time is now ripe for the appointment of an Indian—well versed and conversant with Indian trade—in his place and, therefore, resolved that this Chamber most strongly and earnestly requests the Government of India to make such an appointment at an early date.

STEVEDORE COOLIES' STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The strike of the stevedore coolies continues The men are obdurate and the work in the docks and the jetties is almost at a standstill. Mr. J. Gunson, Chairman of the Master Stevedores Association has to-day issued the following notice:—"All stevedores may resume work by Monday next on terms and conditions of the agreement signed by the Sirdars in July last. If the labour do not resume work by Monday arrangements will be made immediately to import labour. If this step is taken it will be some time before the stevedores' labour is allowed to resume." The strikers will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon.

The Joint Committee on the Indian Mines Bill has concluded its labours and signed the report which is understood to be unanimous.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will interpellate to the Government on the 15th instant as to how the matters stand with regard to the position of Indians in Kenya.

The cold weather session of the Punjab Legislative Council commences on the 26th February (not 26th instant as previously stated) and continues upto 23rd. March. The budget will be presented on the 1st March.

The first meeting of the reformed Burma Legislative Council will be held on the 2nd. February next.

A Rohtak message says that the Managing Committee of the Vaish National High School of Rohtak has decided by a majority to affiliate to the Punjab Education Department. As a protest to this action the President of the local Congress Committee, it is stated, has taken to "hunger strike" and his condition is said to be critical.

CALL TO ISLAMIC WORLD.

RELIEF OF OTTOMAN VICTIMS OF WAR

APPEAL BY INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

An appeal on behalf of the Ottoman populations, victims of war and its consequences.

GENEVA, June 1, 1922.

The International Committee of the Red Cross resolved, at the request of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and of the Ottoman Red Crescent, to organise with the latter institution a vast relief movement destined to come to the aid of the Ottoman populations—victims of the war and its consequences. The villages which those populations inhabited are no more, immense countries which they cultivated, formerly prosperous, are now waste. Their young and vigorous men have been decimated during the wars which for more than twelve years have been exhausting them; tens of thousands of persons have been obliged to flee and seek refuge at Constantinople, abandoning not only their homes and their fields but everything that they possessed. The state of extreme wretchedness of these disinherited people—whether scattered, among the ruins of the devastated region or encumbering the sheltered places of a city already overpopulated—renders imperative a general collective effort of relief permitting the reconstruction of their ravaged country and enabling them to resume their working life. The International Committee of the Red Cross therefore addresses a pressing appeal to all those who are moved to pity by the destitution of those unfortunates so that everyone, according to his means, should help them by sending to the International Committee of the Red Cross (1, Promenade du Pin, Geneva) his contribution to the funds needed for the work. The International Committee of the Red Cross has concluded an agreement with the Ottoman Red Crescent by which the work can be successfully carried out. The collaboration of these two institutions —to which the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has undertaken to give every help (and to which the French and British Governments have given the assurance of their sympathy and support) —affords to donors every guarantee as to technical knowledge of the country and the needs of its inhabitants and as to the strictly non-political and humanitarian principles which will govern the employment of the relief funds and the work of reconstruction. The rebuilding will be undertaken village by village, which will allow of obtaining immediate results and a constant and progressive development of the work.

On behalf of the Ottoman populations victims of the war and its consequences, which it proposes to repatriate and place in a position to resume their normal life and work, the International Committee of the Red Cross counts upon a great movement of human charity and solidarity and especially upon the generosity of the Muslims of the whole world who will wish to take a large share in the upraising of their brothers so cruelly tried. The International Union of Help for Children has already promised its collaboration, always efficacious and devoted.

HISTORICAL EXPLANATION.

At the beginning of November 1921 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Angora Government, Yusuf Kemal, addressed a long wireless telegram to the International Committee of the Red Cross, calling attention to the regions of Asia Minor devastated by the Greek armies: "Between the towns of Eski-Shahr, Afiun Kara Hissar and Haymana hundreds of villages were completely destroyed, all crops and granaries burnt, all cattle driven off or slaughtered; the inhabitants who escaped the massacres fled by thousands. The Angora Government, after having begged the Red Crescent to invite missions to visit the devastated regions and to appeal to the generosity of all who would wish to help the victims has thought it best to address itself to the International Committee of the Red Cross to beg it to help the Red Crescent in this task and above all to ask it to be so kind as to obtain that subscriptions on behalf of the above-mentioned victims may be authorised in the principal Muslim countries such as India, Egypt and Syria.

"I am convinced that if the International Committee will be so kind as to address this demand to the Great Colonial Powers they will consent to authorise such subscriptions and more than a hundred thousand unfortunates will escape a frightful death during the coming winter; among others, the considerable sums already collected in Egypt, India and Syria for this purpose, but held back by the occupying Powers could be paid at once to the Red Crescent. In the second place my Government would be grateful to the International Committee if it succeeded in obtaining from the Greek Government that destructions of the kind which it ordered after the battle of Sakaria and after the two battles of Ineuneu, which have no military use, shall not be renewed. Thanking you in advance for all that you will kindly undertake on all these subjects.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey

YUSUF KEMAL.

Confirming this request, Jemil Selman Bey, Turkish Consul-General at Geneva wrote to the Mixed Commission as follows:

GENEVA, Jan. 27, 1922.

"The Ottoman Red Crescent Society of which the service has been on a war footing for ten years, and which has seen the sources from which it derived its revenues gradually diminish, has before it already a task beyond its strength. More than 60,000 refugees, hunted from their homes or flying from the approach of an invasion of which they know too well the agonising consequences, fill the courtyards of the Mosques of the Capital and the ruins of its burnt quarters. The resources of the Ottoman Red Crescent, more limited than ever, are insufficient to allay the evils of these unfortunates and it has been obliged to appeal to universal charity. The International Committee of Help to Russia will be aware of the gravity of the situation since it obliges the Ottoman Red Crescent Society to declare itself incapable of helping in that work. Much more does the Ottoman Red Crescent Society appeal to the International Committee of the Red Cross that the latter will kindly use its world-wide influence for the creation of a movement like that of the International Committee of Help to Russia, and destined to help the Muslim refugees.

(Sd.) JEMIL SELMAN,

Delegate of the Ottoman Red Crescent with the International Committee of Help to Russia.

AGREEMENT WITH RED CRESCENT.

As a consequence of these appeals the Mixed Commission, in its session of February 6 gave up discussion of the question in order to leave the whole conduct of this business to the International Committee of the Red Cross. Negotiations were begun by the International Committee's delegate at Constantinople with the Ottoman Red Crescent and on February 21, 1922 the foundations were laid of the following agreement, which was approved by Hamid Bey, Vice-President of the Ottoman Red Crescent on March 9 1922 at Paris.

1 The Ottoman Red Crescent Society confirms to the International Committee of the Red Cross the letter addressed to the Mixed Commission by the Consulate-General of Turkey No. 5919, asking the International Committee of the Red Cross kindly to use its worldwide influence in order to create a movement, like that of the International Committee for Help to Russia, in aid of the Muslim refugees.

(2) The International Committee will have a representative on the spot. The Turkish donations will be remitted either to the Red Crescent or to the International Committee of the Red Cross with the specification: "For reconstruction".

(3) The technical work of distribution will be done by agents and employes of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society.

(4) No work will be carried out without having been studied beforehand and decided in agreement by the delegate of the International Committee and the Red Crescent.

(5) A permanent contact will be established with the Government of Angora in order that the relief work of the Government shall not overlap that of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

(6) The Government of Angora will give its support to this work. The delegate or delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross will have full and entire liberty to control the employment of funds and execution of work.

(7) In no case will the money collected be used for distributions of eatables or purchase of clothes. The relief work must have a durable effect and for that the means of restoring their property will be given to the refugees, by providing them with dwellings, seeds, impiements and cattle etc.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS' SYMPATHY.

On the basis of this agreement the International Committee of the Red Cross wrote on March 3 and March 15 to the French Government and the British Government which both replied favourably as follows:

PARIS, March 16, 1922.

To Monsieur Ador, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.

Monsieur le President,

By your letter of March 3, you have kindly let me know that the International Committee of the Red Cross has concluded an agreement with the Ottoman Red Crescent with a view to organising relief for the war victims of Anatolia, and you have expressed a desire that the proceeds of collections made among the Muslim population dependent on France should be remitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

I highly appreciate the generous thought which inspires the International Red Cross. I think it my duty however to inform you that the French Red Cross has already concerned itself with help for the Muslim populations suffering from the present situation in the East, and has decided, to send a special mission to Constantinople. In these circumstances it is itself preoccupied with the collection of the offerings of French Muslims or Muslims inhabiting countries placed under the protectorate of France. The victims of events in the East stand to lose nothing thereby, since the French Red Cross and the International Red Cross have the same charitable object.

I think besides that it is very desirable that these two organisations should be able to act in concert and should keep in permanent touch for that purpose. I believe that I respond to your wish in bringing it to the particular notice of the President of the French Red Cross, which will certainly be very glad, for such a beneficent work, to keep in close contact with the International Red Cross, which it will find, I am sure, equally well disposed.

"POINCARE.

"Foreign Office, April 11, 1922.

"To the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.

"Sir,

"The Marquis Curzon of Kedleston has charged me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (Mis. 59210) of March 15, informing us of the agreement concluded with the Ottoman authorities for the relief of the Muslim victims of the hostilities in Anatolia, and of the intention of the Committee to act on behalf of the Muslim refugees at Constantinople.

"(2) In reply, I have to inform you that His Majesty's Government can only view with favour any relief work organised by the Committee with that object, that there does not to its knowledge exist any obstacle to the sending to Turkey of funds collected in the British possessions for the relief of Muslim victims and, consequently, it is not withholding any funds of that kind.

"(3) His Majesty's Government notes with satisfaction that so far as the Muslim refugees at Constantinople are concerned, the Committee proposes (a) to co-ordinate the various charitable efforts which have been made and (b) to do its utmost for the transfer of the said refugees to Anatolia and their reinstatement in that country.

"His Majesty's Government is ready within the measure of its powers to support the Committee in the accomplishment of this beneficent work. It takes it for granted that every appeal made by the Committee or under its auspices, as well as the work which the Committee proposes to undertake in Turkey will have an entirely non-political character.

(Sd.) "LANCELOT OLIPHANT."

The International Committee of the Red Cross is glad of the welcome with which its proposals have been received from the English and French Governments, and appeals, not only to the Muslim populations disseminated in all parts of the world on behalf of their co-religionists of Asia Minor, but also to all those who are led by an ideal of mutual help among nations without distinction of race, party or creed. It is already, to start with, assured of the collaboration of the International Union of Help for Children and hopes to find among the national Red Cross Societies the same readiness to come to the aid of these unlucky victims of the war. It is not unaware that committees have already been formed at Constantinople to help the Ottoman refugees, but its aim is not to give temporary aid; it is, on the contrary, to help the Red Crescent do the work of reconstruction. It advocates the method employed for the devastated regions of the North of France, of adoption of such and such a ruined village by a flourishing community or town.

It has no doubt but that this highly humane work will find numerous helpers.

PARVATI DEVI IN JAIL.

TREATED AS AN ORDINARY PRISONER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan 13.

The "Young India" says:— Parvati Devi of the Punjab is being treated as an ordinary prisoner in jail. She is clad in prison clothes and has two blankets. Meerut jail authorities had taken away her religious books. At Agra jail however, she had been again given books.

A. I. C. C OFFICE OPENED AT PATNA

(From a Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 13.

The office of the All India Congress Committee has been opened in Patna. It is at present located in the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, Moradpur. The Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee will meet in Bombay on 29th Jan.

A meeting of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 25th January to consider the present political situation created by the Gaya Congress and also to consider what steps are to be taken to progress.

BENARES ADHERENTS OF COUNCIL PARTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Jan. 13.

Of five elected members here on the All-India Congress Committee, Babu Narendra Deva, Vice-Principal Kashi Vidyapith, Babu Shrip Rakash, non-cooperating barrister a. Babu Sampurnan have already joined Mr Das' party. Babu Bhagwandas and Sheoprasadji Gupta will learn join after the programme of the party is published.

PARBELIA COLLIERY DISASTER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan, 12.

The Government of India has issued the following communique:—

The Government of India have heard with great regret of the occurrence of a very serious accident at Parbelia Colliery in the district of Manbaum. The accident was the result of an explosion which occurred a few minutes after 7 o'clock on the morning of January the 4th. Seventeen persons were killed outright and fifty-eight were injured, of whom only one was reported to be surveying on the 7th January. The noise of the explosion was heard for a considerable distance. Within an hour of its occurrence some twenty of the managers of neighbouring collieries had reached the spot bringing with them doctors and surgical appliances by mid-day all the dead and injured had been brought to the surface.

There were fourteen Doctors in attendance and ample supplies of bandages. The case was immediately investigated by two Inspectors of Mines and the Chief Inspector of Mines, who was in Delhi at the time in connection with the meeting of the joint select Committee to consider the Indian Mines bill has also gone to the spot. The Government of Bihar and Orissa have ordered an official enquiry under section 18 of the Mines Act.

The Parbelia Colliery is situated on the south side of the Damudar river close to Saltore and Deoli and is served by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

"TO-MORROW"—A NEW MONTHLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

Principal Gidwani of Gujarat Vidyapith is going to edit and publish in English a monthly magazine called "To-morrow" from the 1st March. It will contain special articles on educational topics by leading Indian writers besides reviews on books in English and leading Indian languages.

INFLAMMABLE BANGLES.

A Punjab Government Press Communique, dated 6th inst. states:—It has been brought to the notice of the Punjab Government that certain imitation ivory bangles, purporting to be manufactured in Japan by S. B. Metha and Co., of Kobe, are on sale in various shops in Multan and elsewhere. The Government is advised that these bangles are made of celluloid and are highly inflammable. The public is therefore warned of the risk incurred in purchasing and wearing these articles.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

FINAL TERMS OF SETTLEMENT ANNOUNCED

INDIGNATION AMONG EUROPEANS.

DANGER OF BLOODSHED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Nairobi.—The "Standard" this morning announced that the final terms in the settlement of the Indian question had been received here and it believes they give the Indians a majority of their claims. The effect has been widespread indignation among the European population. The general opinion is that there is no possibility of acceptance. European attitude is stiffening and there is a danger of bloodshed if the terms are persisted in.—Reuter.

NO FINAL DECISION REACHED.

DEVONSHIRE FOLLOWS CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Reuter learns that active steps are being taken to reach a settlement of the questions of the political status of the Indians in Kenya. The whole question of the political rights and segregation have been continously under consideration since Mr. Churchill gave the Indians an additional representation in the Legislature as a temporary expedient. Although no final decision has yet been reached it is understood that the Duke of Devonshire inclines to a settlement in the spirit of Mr. Churchill's decision and his views have been communicated to the Governor, Sir R. T. Coryndon. The proposals in the form they have now assumed will be submitted to the Legislative Council and it is suggested that it will probably be found expedient in the interests of all the parties to delay the election to Council in order to give time for the full consideration of the proposals and for holding of the next election on any new electoral basis which may be adopted.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST FREE STATE

23 PERSONS ARRESTED BY GLASGOW POLICE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

As a result of the extensive raids by the Glasgow police last night in search for arms and ammunition twenty-three persons, including a woman were arrested. They were all young. Police suspected them of conspiring against the Free State government.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE BURNT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

President Cosgrave's unoccupied country residence at Rathfarnham has been practically burnt down. The fire brigade after four hours' work only saved the servants' quarters and some furniture. Some rebels early in morning forced their entrance into the building and sprinkled petrol on the furniture to encourage the conflagration.

It is reported that the rebels have kidnapped a Senator whom they are holding as a hostage for their leader O'Mailie whose court-martial has been postponed on account of illness.

Renewed activities of the rebels in the vicinity of Dublin is causing widespread alarm. The outbreaks are attributed to the breakdown of the peace negotiations owing to the Government's refusal to recognise De Valera as the head of the "Republican Government."—Reuter.

DRAMATIC ESCAPE OF SENATOR.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The senator was the well-known physician Gogarty and afterwards dramatically escaped and returned home. The kidnappers carried off their victim to an empty house where he remained for a number of hours. Afterwards he asked to be taken out to get the breath of fresh air. The guards accompanied him outside. He whipped off his thick coat and flung it over the guards' heads and dashed off. He plunged into the icy Liffey and was carried down stream. Subsequently he dragged himself out and found a friendly cottage.—Reuter.

IRISH IRREGULARS EXECUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Three Irregulars convicted of possessing arms have been executed at Dundalk.—Reuter.

WORKING HOURS IN TREASURY OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Treasury have asked the National Whitley Council for the Civil Service to consider the proposals for an increase of working hours to eight daily in all branches.—Reuter.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

A conference of the political leader convened by Dr. Annie Besant will be held in Delhi on the 9th, 10th and 11th February.

A·HAPPY·BABY·MAKES·A·HAPPY·MOTHER
Mrs. R. says: "My boy was brought up on Glaxo, and is a fine healthy child. Apart from breast-milk, I am sure it is the only perfect food."

Baby's peaceful sleep

Peaceful sleep at the right time is as necessary to Baby as the right kind and quantity of food. If he does not sleep, or is restless in sleep, he is unwell, and a frequent cause of Baby's ill-health is indigestion.

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to nine months, and GLAXO is milk in its most nourishing and most digestible form.

Glaxo has only to be mixed with hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of pure, fresh, unadulterated milk—milk made specially digestible and safe for Baby by the Glaxo Process.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Don't buy Baby's feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics'. The food contained in this so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION CONTROVERSY.

DOMINION GOVTS SATISFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is officially announced that as a result of the letter that the Duke of Devonshire addressed to the High Commissioners for the Dominions, their Governments are now quite satisfied with certain assurances given regarding the use of materials of Empire produce in the Empire Exhibition. Any further investigation on this point is therefore considered unnecessary.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EXHIBITION

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Capetown.—Addressing the Advisory Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, Mr. Smith described the exhibition as affording the best opportunity for the development of South Africa for many years to come. He declared that the Union not only had an unique opportunity of dominating the commerce of the sub-continent, but also of following Government's policy of fostering industries. The Union would be soon looking confidetly to the world for an outlet for her agricultural and base metallic products. He predicted that South African base metal industries would shortly outdo others and urged people and Parliament to co-operate most heartily in making a success of the great opportunity at the exhibition.

TRAMWAY FARE

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—A great deal has been said as regards the question of the increase in the Tramway fares by the Tramway company.

As a reader I see that most of the Gujarathi, Hindu and the English papers have written very strongly against the increase of fares. "The Times" and the "Jame Jamshed" seem to be the only exception in this matter.

The discussion that took place in the Tramways Committee, many members of which are shareholders of the very Company, shows how the wind blows. In the words of one of your contemporaries, "according to Mr. Baptista's analysis of the Company's proposal, if accepted, 80 per cent of the adult passengers who now pay one anna will have to pay one anna and a half and 75 per cent. of the children who now pay half an anna will have to pay one anna.

The Tramway Company do not in any way deserve the "Christmas-box" as the Tramway's Committee has seen their way to grant to the Company for enabling them to lay by an amount for their "depreciation fund."

In the proposal put before the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Masani, an item regarding the heavy expenses in producing electric energy at their works in respect of coals was put forward as a very big item. Now as it appeared in the papers a short time ago that very satisfactory arrangements had been made with Messrs. Tata and Co., for the supply of electric energy, the heavy expense as regards coal, will be saved and very conveniently utilised and will serve the purpose of the depreciation fund from this day forward.

Unfortunately we have no such outspoken public spirited men in the Corporation as present as the late Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Mistry, who saw through the game the Tramway Company had been playing at that time and was mostly instrumental in defeating the Company when they asked for a furher extension of 3 years continuation of the Zone System in the year 1912.

I herewith append some extracts from the minute of dissent of the late Mr. Mistry. I leave the public to judge. Is not an agreement an agreement and shoud it not be enforced in a matter of fact way? —Yours etc.,

WIDEAWAKE.

The following are extracts from the late Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Mistry's minute referred to above:—

It is by no means clear on what principles the Committee proceed to consider the unreasonable request of the Company. It is clear that the ulterior object of the Company is to wipe out the people's right to one anna uniform face, as settled by the Deed of Concession. Two years back an attempt was made to do so under the excuse of the Company's monetary difficulties. But the right was suspended, I think ill-advisedly for two years for the Company's benefit at the cost of the tram-using poor people. It is going to be a principle with the Corporation that the right to one anna fare is to be ever meddled with whenever there be an monetary difficulties of the Company?

Then again, I do not see what the contemplated tram extentions and the fares to be charged thereat could have anything to do with the present question whereby the settled right is attempted to be infringed. It would be entirely wrong to connect this right with any other matter, and to give it up wholly or partly. Any other right or concession must be considered on its own merits.

The Corporation should not forget that the Tramway traffic (light power and carriage) is a monopoly in the city for a long period to come, and the people's rights and conveniences must be punctilicusly and jealously protected against the powerful monopolists.

Two years back I forewarned the Corporation not to give the concession they did, as it was, as I said, only the thin edge of the wedge. The position taken up was bad. It is quite time that the Corporation withdrew from it now. Six months hence, if such time is given by the Corporation, the trouble shall be the same, perhaps more of getting the Company to revert to the old scale of fares.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you oblige me by inserting the following few lines, by way of explanation, in the columns of your valuable paper.

In your report under heading "Tramway prosecution" it is mentioned that Messrs. Kanji Vasanji and M. B. Sethna were prosecuted and fined for certain offences. As the initials of the second accused coincide with mine, and as a wrong impression is likely to be created in the minds of your many readers, you will please allow me to state that I am not concerned with the said prosecution and that the full name of the second accused is, I learn on inquiry, Maneksha Byramji Sethna.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI BOMONJI SETTNA.

High Court, Bombay.
January, 8.

GAZETTE OF INDIA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Legislative Department:—Mr. J. Crerar is appointed nominated member of Council of State vice Mr. S. P. O'Donnell reginel. Mr. Ali Baksh Mahammad Hussian who had been elected a member of the Council of State vice Mr. Bhurgri resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. C. Nixon I. C. S. is granted ten months leave.

Revenue Department:—Mr. V. S. K. Ayyar is promoted from the Madras Provincial Veterinary Service to Indian Veterinary Service. Mr. R. N. Parker is appointed officiating Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute vice Mr. R. S. Hole granted leave for two years three months.

Public Works Department:—Major W. L. Forsyth I. M. S. is appointed Professor of of Pathology, Medican College, Madras. Lt. Colonel T. H. Gloster I. M. S. is appointed permantently Director, Pasteur Institute, Rangoon.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING

BELLE VOYAGUESE II WINS THE NEWMARKET PLATE.

A good day's sport was gone through at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon when the Eighth Extra Meeting of the season was held. The attendance was larger than usua. and the weather was delightfully pleasant a breeze blowing for the greater part of the afternoon. As there were only eight events on the card the start was fixed for 2-30 p.m.

The 1st Division of the Mosul Plate was the first event. It was for newcomers among the Arab ponies. A field of sixteen paraded. Security was best fancied as he had already placed once before. Ziab and Gosub were also backed. The latter won very easiiy from Ziab. The favourite finished third. The 2nd Division of the same plate was annexed by Safety the favourite. Nafa placed a good second after moving up late in the straight. The 3rd Division of the same plate was the most interesting as Certainty and Ariel Mail were pitted against each other. Both these newly landed ponies have already demonstrated their worth and it was a matter of speculation as to who would catch the judge's eye first. Certainty won comfortably after being handy all the way. Ariel Mail collapsed in the straight and never even secured a place. Cock-Eye and Muzer were second and third respectively.

The St. Leonard's Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions was a tame affair; only five horses participated. Tarvie, the favourite just managed to stall off the challenge of Canterbury Lamb. Danzig might have done better if he had not been so fractious at the gate.

A field of thirteen were out for the Kempton Park Plate. It was a handicap event for horses in the 2nd Division. Very Little went favourite. Footpedal and Huon River were also well backed. This was a fine race as Huon River joined Very Little and Golden Fancy in the straight where he left them to win comfortably by half-a-length.

The Newmarket Plate of 1¼ miles for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Division resulted in a win for Belle Voyageuse that great little mare, she won by a short margin from the top-weight Entailed who was set going just a little too late. Young Jones rode a great race and is to be congratulated on his splendid judgment. Rakings did extremely well to run into a place. Madame Sze ran disappointingly.

The Queensland Plate was another 1¼ mile event for Horses of the 3rd Division. Only Gipsy's Advice and Roi Grison declined. Reciprocity was elected favourite. Lord Jim and Millmount were also much fancied. Another fine finish resulted Reciprocity winning by a neck from Sensford who was well up from the start. Millmount was left. Somali returned to the saddling paddock as something was found to be wrong with her. It is high time that Reciprocity was transferred to a higher division which is his proper place.

The Sion Plate brought the proceedings to a close. It was a Handicap event for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Zohal started hot favourite. Yellow Silk, Kitchener, Salsette and Sannayet also had a large following. Desert Flower a pretty neglected candidate won well from Ishallah and the old Ferry Boat who managed to secure a place after a very long time. He returned the large dividend of Rs. 284. Zohal unshipped his rider Lambert who was brought in the ambulance. We hope he is not seriously injured.

We have little to say about the handicapping yesterday which taken all round was fairly good. We would like to say something about the handicapping of Madame Sze and Belle Voyageuse. In the Victory Plate, 1¼ miles, Madame Sze 7-12 placed second, and Belle Voyageuse third a head behind. For coming third in the Red Cross Handicap, Madame Sze when again she met Belle Voyageuse over the same distance received six pounds from the latter. It was evident that she had no chance against Belle Voyageuse who thus conceded her six pounds instead of nine pounds which should have been the real concession. Another anomaly was the reduction of one pound to Millmount for placing third in the New Castle Plate, two lengths in front of Roi Grison. Why was Millmount reduced one pound when Roi Grison received no allowance? Here the question of distance cannot be argued as ten furlongs are more in favour of Millmount than a mile By this we do not mean to say that Millmount is ever leniently treated by the handicapper. We only wish to draw attention to the unfair treatment of Roi Grison. It is these little things that count in sport. Moreover it probably leaves the owner with a sense of unfair treatment.

Details:

THE MOSUL PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance Furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1922 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Penalties Winners once 7lbs., twice 10 lbs. ofteuer 14 lbs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's GOSUB 8-8 Herbert ...
Mr. Essa M. Sulleman's ZIAB 8-13 Buckley ...2
Mr. T M Goculdass' SECURITY 8-8 Lambert 3
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha bin Talib's Eed 8-8 Harrison 4

Not run: Pride of Basra, Taj Mahal.

Also Ran:—Cable 9-2 S J Meekings, Favourite 8-13 Donnelly, Star 9-2 Jones, Zaphir 8-8 Furtoosingh, Halab 8-13 Bowley, Merick 8-13 Ahmed Ali Hyder 8-12 Sherwood, Silver Thread 8-9 Raymond; Farhan 8-8 Morris; Grey Silk 8-8 McPherson; Shuja-ul-Mulk 8-8 W Huxley; Lisbon 8-4 F. Huxley.

The Race:—They were sent away to a good start only Silver Thread being left. Halab led for a space from Security who then took up the running with Farhan, Gosub was lying in the bunch Farhan collapsed at the bend leaving Security and Ziab, who was always handy, to enter the straight first. These two fought it out up the straight where they were joined by Gosub who went away strong to win by 3 lengths, ¼ length second and third 4 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 26 2/5 secs

1st Tote paid Rs. 49-8 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 13 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Favourite:—Security.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1922 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Penalties—Winners once 7lbs.; twice 10 lbs. oftener 14 lbs.

Mr. T. M. Goculdass' SAFETY 9-2 Lambert ... 1
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's NAFA 8-4 Bowley ... 2
Mr. Essa M. Sulleman's ZAIDAN 8-13 Buckley
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Zaid 8-9 Herbert ... 4

Not run: Pasha, Master Bill, Johur.

Also Ran:—Sahab 9-3 Donnelly Azambush 8-13 Raymond; Kamalbeg 8-13 F Huxley, Arman 8-13 S J Meekings Rustom 8-12 W. Huxley, Abyid 8-12 Sherwood, Merrily 8-8 Harrison; Nadir Shah 8-8 Ahmed Ali, Sultan 8-8 McPherson Garibjan 8-8 Morris, Zubar 8-8 Jones.

The Race: An indifferent start saw Sultan ahead of Safety and Zubar. The next in order were Zaid, Arman and Zaidan. There was no change in this order till the bend. Safety brought them round the turn. He was hotly pursued by Zaidan, Nafa came with a rush on the outside and snatched second place from Zaidan but could make no impression on Safety who won by ½ length, ¾ length between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 26 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 16 Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 84 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. Rs. 7 Rs. 11 and Rs. 34-8 for places.

Favourite:—Safety.

Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. III. Distance 6 Furlongs 4 yards.

Winner Rs 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1922 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Penalties—Winners once 7lbs.; twice 10 lbs. oftener 14 lbs.

Mr. T. M. Goculdass' CERTAINTY (late Neptune) 9-0 Lambert .....
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha bin Talib's COCK EYE 8-13 Harrison 2
Messrs S B Irani and B J Irani's MUZER 8-9 R. Jones 3
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos and H. Tamavi's Isfoog 8-4 Purtoosingh 4

Not run: Last Call, Don't Care, Basra Hope, Murheb.

Also Ran:—Ariel Mail 9-5 Morris, Jamshir 9-1 W Huxley; Dirrah 8-13 Buckley Naseeb 8-13 McPherson, Barzan 8-13 Bowley; Mujbil 8-8 F. Huxley, Turkistan 8-8 Walker, Ornament 8-8 L. Jones Scotch 8-8 Indian, Tumiat 8-4 Ahmed Ali, Kamel 8-4 Raymond.

The Race:—Cock Eye and Muzer were quickest away. Next came Jamshir and Isfoog. Certainty and Ariel Mail were in the bunch. Jamshir fell out at the turn. Cock Eye was still leading at the turn. He looked a winner up the straight till Lambert gave Certainty his head when he went away to win comfortably by ½ a length 1 length between second and third, 3 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 26 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 106-8 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win; Rs. 7 Rs. 65-8, and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite.—Certainty.

Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses i nthe 2nd and 3rd Divisions that landed in this country on or subsequent to November 1st 1921 and that have not won a flat race since landing.

Mr. Kelso's TARVIE 9-1 McPherson 1
Mr. Vernon's CANTERBURY LAMB 9-4 Morris 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' CZARDA 8-3 A. C. Walker 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's DANZIG 7-8 Puroo-Singh 4

Not run: Troilus Sunnygama.

Also Ran: Coryste 7-8 Donnelly.

The Race:—The starter had much trouble in sending this small field away. Danzig gave much trouble. When they did get away Czarda seemed to be leading from Tarvie, Canterbury Lamb was a length or so behind. A furlong from home Tarvie assumed command and kept his lead to win by a head. Canterbury Lamb tried to get on terms near home but had to rest content with second place, 2 lengths separated second and third 1 length third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 26 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 18 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win; Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 3 for places.

Favourite:Tarvie.

Trainer—E. S. Godfrey.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1500; third Rs. 1000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Kelso's HUON RIVER 8-3 McPherson 1
Mr. C N Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY 7-8 Herbert 2
Mr. Frank's VERY LITTLE 8-7 Meekings ... 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Starboard 7-5 O'Connor 4

Not run Canterbury Lamb, Mimi Corpste.

Also Ran:—Rugald Dalgetty 9-0 Roberts, Miss Evans 8-12 Buckley Footpedal 8-12, A. C. Walker Catchup 8-10 Sherwood, Magical 8-8 W. Huxley, Zea 8-8 Bowley Trostan 7-12, Jones.

The Race:—Starboard led on the outside from Golden Fancy and Very Little, Huon River was lying handy Starboard was overtaken by Golden Fancy who in turn made way for Very Little. Very Little brought them round the turn and looked a winner up the straight. Here Huon River shot out and going strong went away to win by ½ length. Very Little tired and was passed by Golden Fancy. Starboard came up strong at the finish but had to rest content with fourth place a neck behind Very Little.

Time.—1min. 14 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 51-8 for win; Rs. 14-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Favourite:—Very Little and Huon River.

Trainer—E S Godfrey.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. G. Weshe-Dart's BELLE VOYAGEUSE II 8-13 R. Jones 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ENTAILED 9-6 A. C. Walker 2
Mr P G Singhanee's RAKINGS 7-4 Donnelly 3
Mr. A. Geddis' Treddle 9-3 Morris 4

Not run. Blackwater, Whit Week.

Also Ran:—Madame Sze 8-7 Lambert Carborundum 9-6 McPherson. Marmion 8-9 W. Huxley; Brendan 9-3 Meekings Summer's Joy 8-5 Buckley, Ulster Lad 8-4 Herbert.

The Race:—The barrier rose to a fair start. Brendan cut the pace with Marmion, Ulster Lad and Rakings close up. Treddle was racing in the rear with Summer's Joy last. Entailed and Belle Voyageuse II were always handy. Ulster Lad assumed command at the mile post and brought the field to the 3rd furlong where Rakings then took up the running. Belle Voyageuse came out just round the turn and won a nice race from Entailed who made his bid a little too late. It was a fine finish a neck separating first and second 1½ lengths second and third 2 length third and fourth.

Time.—2 mins. 6 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 44/8 for win; Rs. 16-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 33-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win; Rs. 8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 17 for places

Favourite.—Entailed.

Trainer—G. Bell.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' RECIPROCITY 9-7 Lambert 1
Maj. C. B. Jackson's SENSFORD 8-3 F. Fuxley 2
Mr. J N De Souza's LORD JIM 7-10 S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. P G Singhanee's Lomo 7-12 Donnelly ... 4

Not run: Gipsy's Advice Roi Grison.

Also Ran—Golden Treasury 9-9 Jones, Millmount 9-3 Herbert Etheldene 8-10 Bowley, Mirabelle 8-10 Purtoosingh, Eccleston 8-9Morris Somali 8-4 Buckley Sugarey Sam 7-9 Sherwood.

The Race.—Millmount was left. Golden Treasury raced a couple of lengths ahead of Etheldene, Sensford was next with Lomo. Reciprocity and Lord Jim were lying in the bunch. There was no change in this order till the 3rd furlong where Sensford assumed command. Etheldene was done at the bend Sensford looked a winner up the straight where Reciprocity was set going A fine race ensued Reciprocity gaining the verdict by a neck. Lord Jim also came with a rush and snatched third place from Lomo, 3/4 length separated second and third 3/4 length third and fourth.

Time.—2 min. 9 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 13-8 Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

2nd Toet paid for win; Rs.

Favourite.—Reciprocity.

Trainer.—J. Robinson.

THE SION PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000: second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

H H the Maharaja of Kesharnagar DESERT FLOWER 8-7 Purtoosingh 1
Messrs Sangidas Jesiram and N. C. Broacha's ISHALLAH 9-0 W. Huxley 2
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's FERRY BOAT 8-11 Harrison 3
Messrs. M M Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahadurjung 9-0 F. Huxley 4

Also ran:—Kitchner 9-0 McPherson, Huntsman 8-12 Raymond; Arthur 8-9 Walker, Salsette 8-9 Sherwood California 8-4 Morris, Triumph 8-4 Herbert. Sannayet 8-3 Bowley; Zohal 8-2 Lambert, Yellow Silk 8-1 Donnelly, Brindisi 8-1 O'Connor Firjah 7-9 Jones.

The Race:—When they passed the stands. California was seen to be leading from Arthur, Triumph and Kitchener, Desert Flower was last. At the mile post Triumph went to the front and the order now was Triumph,Brindisi and Arthur. Desert Flower had now moved up to sixth place on the outside Zohal and Sannayet were always well up. Triumph collapsed at the 4th furlong. Desert Flower was first round the turn and went away strong to win by ½ length. Ishallah and Ferry Boat moved up late and finished second and third respectively ½ length separated second and third, 1 2/4 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—2mins. 53 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 121 for win Rs. 46-8 Rs 58-8 and Rs. 284 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 89-8 for win and Rs. 36, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 86 for places.

Favourite.—Zohal.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The sard to-day was a long one consisting of eight races and it was interesting in as much it concluded two of the best races of the season. .The Governors cup and the Metropolitan plate, but the feelings of sportsmen received a rude shock when coming to the enclosures they found flags half masted and the ominous words went round that Sir Charles Kesteven was no more. Sir Charles was intimately connected with the Turf club for long years, sometimes as its Steward and the death of such a keen sportsman cast gloom everywhere. The Governor although he was present in the races and handed the Governor's cup to Mr. Donetil, owner of Mindensis cancelled the state arrival in the afternoon. Only two favourites came in much to the chagrin of the army of backers. In the Governor's cup they backed Unitoi as if race was over and in the Metropolitan Chummy received much attention and neither could win. Unitoi finished second but Chummy ran nowhere. Jazz Band who started favourite in the Tally Ho Plate hurdle race fell when going strong.

TALLYHO PLATE. Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. Breadon's CYLLLA 10-2 Baker.....1.
Messrs. Gregson and O'Cock's BROADFORD 9-9 Bloss 2
Mrs. Owen's GAVRELLE 9-6 Easton 3
Mr. Butlin's Quarterly 9-12 Webb 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 97 for win Rs. 21-5 Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 27 for places.

PRINSEP PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1 mile

Mr. Jeffrey's BATTLE OF THE BOYNE 8-3 O'Brien 1
Mr. Dee's WATERBILL 8-5 Barnett 2
Mr. Pannick's PICKET 8-0 Northmore.....3.
Mr. Kennedy's Dori 8-6 Clarke 4

Totalizators Paid Rs. 35-8 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 25 and 21 for places.

INNOVATION HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Gregory's FORTUNES FAVOURITE 8-9 Sleigh 1
Mr. Galstaun's SLOW COACH 10-7 Townsend 2
Mr. Galstaun's GREEN DAINE 7-13 Dobie ... 3
Mr. Garda's LUMINATION B7-0 Clarke ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 65 for win; Rs. 25 Rs. 80 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr. Douetil's MIDENSIS 8-1 (car. 8-2) Harrison 1
Mr. Thaddeus' UNITOI 8-12 Ruiz 2
H H Maharaja of Raipipla's CHARLIE'S SMILE 8-2 Ritchie 3
Mr. Galstaun's Solo Bridge 9-5 Townsend ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 90-8 for win; Rs. 30-Rs. 175 and Rs. 61 for places.

METROPOLITAN PLATE. Distance 6 f. longs.

Mr. Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 9-1 Ruiz .....
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's FRETWORK 7.11 Ritchie 2
Mr. Galstaun's GALWAY GATE 9-12 Townsend 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's Wedding Ring 8-6 O'Brien 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 51 for win; Rs. 18-8 Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

HOWRAH PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Galstaun's CRENIDES 7-11 Townsend ... 1
Mr. Thomas' JACK 8-8 Northmore 2
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON 7-8 Stokes 3
Mr. Leckies' Martin 7-13 Pearson 4

Totalisators paid Rs. 239 for win; Rs. 41-8 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

PRINSEP PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

General Raja Sir Hari Singh's ROSEY TREAD 9-1 Baker 1
Mr. Wilson's ROYAL SIGN 8-11 Bond 2
Mr. Lauder's HAPPY IOLA 8-9 Seastream ... 3
Miss Ord's Mudeford Rex 8-5 (car. 8-6) Hutchins 4

Totalisators paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 21, 69 and Rs. 38-8 for places.

PRINSEP PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Soutar's PORRINGER 8-9 Dobie 1
Mr. Bose's POLIGNAC 8-9 Northmore 2*
Mr. Hug's MOONFLOWER 8-8 Harrison ... 2*
Mr. Dee's Guileless 8-5 Barnett .....

*Dead heat.

Totalisators paid Rs. 115-8 for win, Rs. 24-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 14-8

MADRAS RACES

RAIN CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Owing to heavy and incessant rainfall on Friday night the Madras Race Club has postponed Saturday's races.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

20-22—4789-21—Malvi M R and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Keshavji Gangaram and ors, Unwalla P and P.

69-22—355-20—Little and Co, Gulam Hyder Mahomed Bux and anr v Lala Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.

49-22—377-20—Thakoredas and Co, Champaji Krishnaji v Premchand Ganeshmal and ors, Motichand and D.

67-22—305-22—312-22—1635-22—Thakoredas and Co, Devchand Hansraj v Durgashanker Ramshanker and ors, Thakoredas and D.

72-22—1007-20—Thakoredas and D, Huseinali Cassum Mahomed Mitha v Dinbai widow, Shamrao M and H.

87-22—1280-19—Merwanji K and Co, The Bombay Sizing and Stores Supplying Co v V B Kusumgar and Co, Daphtary F and D.

91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Premshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

93-22—4188-22—Payne and Co, Hargovindas Tribhowandas Parekh v Vrajlal Bhagwandas Gandhi and ors, Daphtary F and D.

95-22—3460-21—Mulla and M, Jamshetji Kanjibhoy Desai v Ardeshir Namdar Irani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

96-22—2051-22—Captain and V, Gulamhusein Allibhai Valeo v Gulamhusein Bundeally Sonuji, Matubhai J and M.

97-22—1371-22—Jamsetji R and D, Kashibai widow v Purshotam Keshavji, M V Gokhale.

98-22—3341-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas v Vallabhdas Ramji, Craigie B and C.

99-22—1853-22—Payne and Co, Balubhai Nagardas v Amratlal Jeychand, Khandwalla and Ch.

52-22—T and I J 2-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

56-22—T and I J 14-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

66-22—T and I J 2-21—Merwanji K and Co, Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff v Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

106-22—Insolvency Case 748-22—In person—Wassonji Thakersey Halai v The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1580-22—Craigie B and C, Miller Timber Trading Co Ltd v Bachu Varaya and Sons, Payne and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4102-21—G B Pandya, Balkrishna Narayanshet Bidye v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Mulla and M, Kharas and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1765-22—Sabnis and G, Rose Hill v Luke C Hill, Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2843-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Haji Abdulla Ebrahim v Messrs M Gulamali, Payne and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

1712, 2201-20—Soonderdas and Co, Kalianji Visram and others v Morarji Topan and another, Mulla and M.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

2945-20—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazalbhai v Sha Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh, Manubhai and Co.

3194-19—Daphtary F and D, Karsondas Mulji v Vadilal Purshetam, N C Dalal and Co.

2105-20 Soonderdas and Co, Sha Javerchand Thakersey v Hiralal Baldeodas and others.

347-19—S A Tyabji, Janabai widow v Rakhmabai widow and another, Jamsetji R and D.

2851-19—Captain and V, Sha Vanmali Jetha v Gopalji Gangji, Bhaishanker K and G.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Piran Hasan v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

159-21—Matubhai J and M, Narayandas Girdhardas v Kakubhai Ranchhordas.

1069-19—Khandwalla and Co, Vallabhdas Jatashanker v Nakoobhai Kaloobhai, Jehangir G and B.

1219-19—Jehangir G and B, Nakubhai Kaloobhai Shah v Vallabhram Jatashanker Oza and another, Khandwalla and Co.

2770-19—Payne and Co, Saleh Mahomed Umar Daud v Bai Sishabai widow and others.

1735-20—M B Chothia, Hathibhai Bulakhidas v Katriha Kana Kiramaya and another.

1779-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal, v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3613-20—In Person—Khairaj Devji v Lalji Ganpatram, Pandia and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co,

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

69-23—Amarchand and M, Girdharlal Rangildas and another, Jeychand Shavchand.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3887-22—Unwalla P and P, Edulji Sorabji Ghamat and another, v Heerjee Vijhar and others, Malvi M R and Co.

4454-22—Chitnis K and M, Nur Mahomed Haji Alarakhia v Mariambai Calcuttawalla.

4216-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Pirojshaw Kavasji Mistri v Garud Sakharam and ors.

4480-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhoraji Binddey Co Ltd v Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal and ors, Amin and D, Manchershaw and N, Crawford B and Co.

4493-22—Nanu H and Co, Damji Nensi v Chapsey Kanji and anr, Mulji Th and Co.

950-22—Ferreira and V, Mayashanker Ratanji and Co v Dorabji Pallonji Bhesania and ors, Unwalla P and P.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

2851-21—Merwanji K and Co, Vijbhukhandas Kashidas and anr v Bhikaji Edulji Ghaswalla and anr, Shamrao M and H, Raghavayya N and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4297-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and anr, Captain and V.

4113-22—Captain and V, The Laxmi Flour Mills Ltd v Laldas Maganlal, Amarchand and M.

3476-22—Kanga and S, Shivji Ratansy v Haji Ismail Haroon, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4098-22—Shroff and L, Jehangir Hormusji Cama and another v Govind Sakharam Mahimker, Parelkar M and B.

2961 22—Mulji Th and Co, Haji Rahimtoola Haji Khamisha v Gooloo Laxman and others.

4532-22—Judah and S, Mistry Mahomed Bowla v Gungacharan Ramcharan and others, Manilal and K.

4574-22 Khandwalla and Ch, Bomanji Ashana Pimpal v Sadashiv Krishna and another.

4575-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Bomanji Ashana Kinpal v Sadasive Krishna and anr.

1355-22—Dastur and Co, Esuf Esmail Haji Mahomed Killidar v Behramji Hormusji Kabir and ors.

4022-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Ehansukhlal Mangaldas.

4049-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Moreshwar Laldas.

4569-22—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Khadikhan Mahbullakhan v Mirja Yusuf Mirza and ors, Shah and Ch.

4787-22—Jamsetji R and D, Khatri Abu Bakar Abba v Khatri Adam Ebrahim.

4791-22—Jamsetji R and D, Jugjiwandas Narsidas and ors v Sajad Husein Attof Husein and ors.

4819-22—Jehangir G and B, Bai Cooverbai Framji Sunawalla v Ardeshir Framji Dordi, Jamshetji R and D.

4843-22—G B Pandya, Jamsetji Dossabhoy Bharucha v Merwanji Hormusji Doongarsi, Payne and Co.

3799-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Framroz Bapuji Amin and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3800-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Hormusji Maneckji Chowna and ors, Dallas and Co.

4293-22—Mantri and Co, Ahmed S Moloobhoy and anr v Bai Jerbai Dinshaw.

4538-22—Jehangir and S, Shaik Hussanbhai Mulla Lookmanji Khatri v Hirabhai Jiwanji Mehta and ors, Mulla and M.

4594-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Bai Havalboo widow.

4623-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Hyder Miya Rassool and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4814-21—M V Gokhale, M H Dinshaw and Co, Ramchand Malukchand and anr, Manilal and K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3382-22—Purnanand Cl. and J, Surgabai wife of Shaik Alibhai Shaik Ebrahim Dohadwalla v Sakinabai widow and anr, Purnanand Cl. and J, Motichand and D.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

2814-20—Mulla and M, Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan and Co v D J Issa Thaver, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Ap. 76-11—393-13—Hiralal Th and Co v Elias Haji Ahmed v The Hon Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sheth, Dharamsi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3746-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Odharmal Mojusingh, Soonderdas and Co.

4319-22—Sukhtankar and G, J H Treacher Ltd v The Bombay Footware and Co, Payne and Co.

1652-22—Dubash and Co, Hiralal Bakoredas v Sarupchand Hakumchand, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1688-22—Rustomji and G, Himatlal Mavji and Co v Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yashwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4570-22—Jehangir M and S, Yashwant Vishnu Nene v Kedarmal Bhuramal, Hiralal and Co.

2537-19—Craigie B and C, Kanji Karson v Gudimal Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

3220-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Chimanlal Premchand v Maquiram Danmal and ors, Amarchand and M. Purnanand and Cl.

4076-22—Sabnis G and S, Manecki Hormusji Mody v Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Yusuf Gulamhusein Aliana and ors, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shashona v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co. Thakoredas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3679-20—Amarchand and M, Manilal D Mody v Hiralal Pranjiwandas, Mehta L and Co.

3105-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sherbanu widow v Noor Mahomed Cassum & anr, Matubhai J and Madon.

SHORT CAUSES.

3427-22—Captain and V, The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Nautamlal Harilal, Amarchand and M.

3431-22—Captain and V, The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Ratilal Nagindas, Amarchand and M.

1473-22—Matubhai J and M, Habibi Abdul Gani v Ganpatrao alias Motabhai Madhavrao, In person.

4103-22—Mehta L and Co, Shah Gangaram Hurgowandas v Sha Ramchand Hurgowandas, N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3310-20—Jamsetji R and D, Ramji Mawji and ors v Mistri Madhavji Lakhmandas, Shroff and V.

75-21—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Spg. and Wg Co Ltd v Ramkisson Babulal, G B Pandiya.

131-21—Daphtary F and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and K.

133-21—Unwalla P and P, Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulam husein, Tyabji D and Co.

134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Malvi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Sayanna, Malvi M R & Co.

158-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moh. Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

161-21—In Person—Sakarchand Dhullaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

3629-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Haji Noormahomed Oosman and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3278-19—Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Mahomed Hussein Mahomed Jaffer Loongekar v Captain and V.

3280-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Malik Ysoof Abdulrehman Thakar, Captain and V.

3673-19—

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MR. SASTRI ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

SALVATION THROUGH COUNCILS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Under the auspices of the Political Section of the 1921 Club, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri addressed an audience of Madras citizens on the present political situation. Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer presided. Mr. Sastri said that it was a matter of profound grief that a body of responsible people apparently wishing that India should take her place trusted, loved and honoured, should have deliberately agreed to a resolution without any parallel in the history of civilised nations, excepting the recent most doubtful instance of Soviet Russia.

He felt disheartened at the way in which people having tried one drastic method and found it a failure were courageous enough not to admit their error, but were still under a camouflage and half-hidden truth trying to keep alive in the minds of the public an unfortunate impression that it was only by ousting the present Government that anything good could be achieved. Just at the time their endeavour should be to make use of the Councils and then to seek amelioration of the people. He thought there was no use sitting to frame a new constitution for India. What they should do was to endeavour to achieve the consummation of the present constitution in a quicker and shorter time. He urged the audience to try to achieve dominion status and then to alter the constitution as time and circumstances would permit. He warned people against full fledged democracy without necessary correctives and palliatives and instanced dangers in the countries where it was tried. Mere idealistic pursuit of a constitution according to him was not intimately related to patriotic efforts. Concluding Mr. Sastri expressed his belief that the term "self-determination" to India at present could only mean that which had been wrought through the Legislature. Mr. Sastri in the course of his speech referring to the Congress said that for the last six or seven years it had been making a rapid move towards a political rift. Each time a rift took place a new idea was started and the majority was ready to take up any new uncompromising attitude suggested and leaders had therefore to throw in themselves with the majority or clear out of the Congress.

MR, JAMNADAS' RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

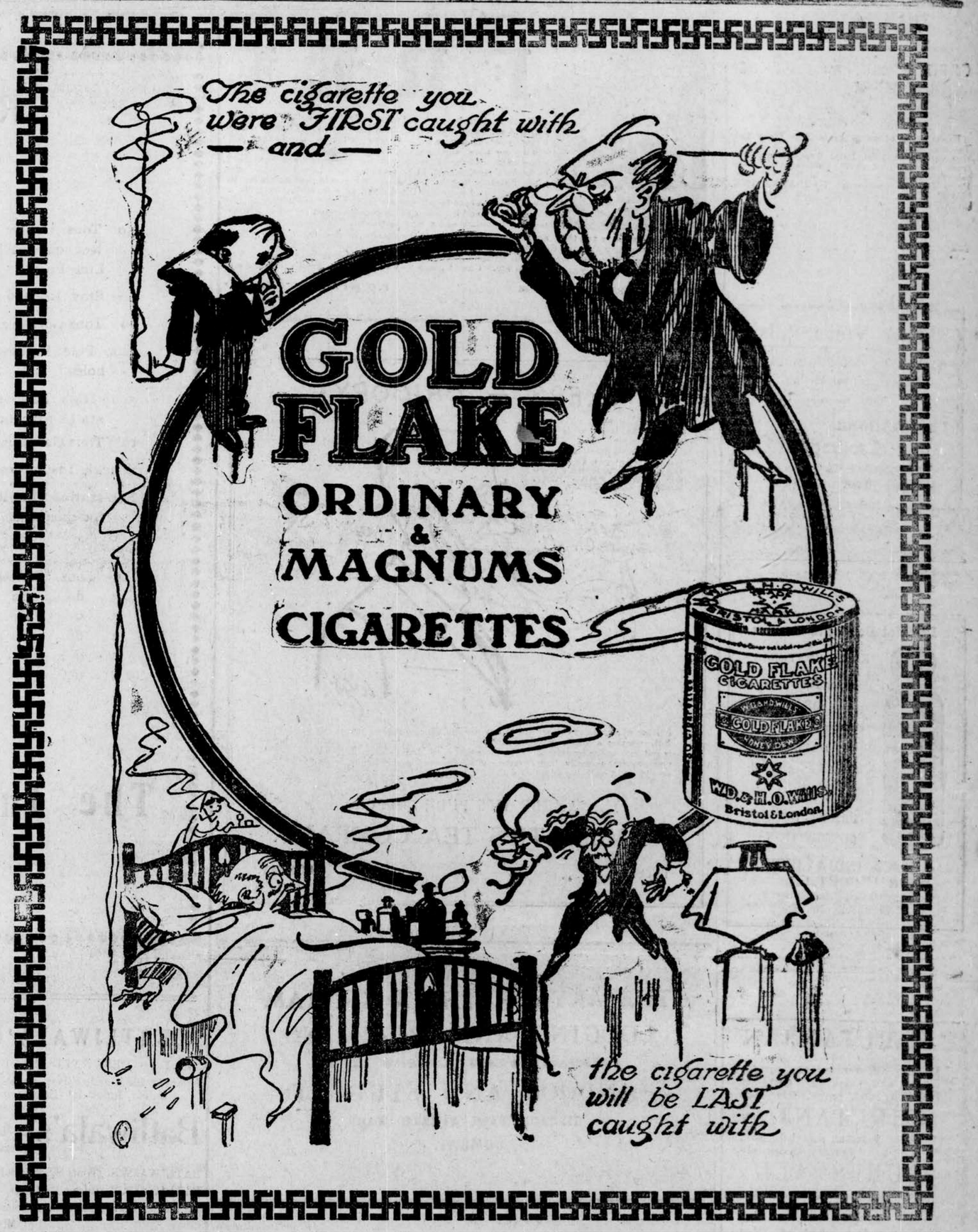
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, a member of the Fiscal Commission, has given notice of a series of resolutions which he intends to move in the Legislative Assembly. He will move that a policy of protection be adopted as the one best suited in the interests of India, its application being regulated by such discrimination as may be considered necessary by the Government of India with the consent and approval of the Legislature; that excise duty be abolished forthwith and that the application of excise be restricted to those articles whose consumption it is desirable to check in the interests of public health or public morality, that imperial preference be adopted provided there is no economic loss to India and that the introduction of foreign capital be regulated, that companies are registered in India in rupee capital and have minimum of fifty per cent. representation of Indians on the Directorate and offer satisfactory facilities for the training of Indians. Mr. Jamnadas also recommends the appointment of a Tariff Board, the composition and functions of which would be practically on the lines of the unanimous findings of the Commission. He will also urge the repeal of a section in the Sea Customs Act under which at present goods belonging to Government are exempted from the payment of customs duties and demand that all articles as are not likely to be manufactured in India by private enterprise be exempted from such payment.

FINANCIAL RELATION BETWEEN BEHAR AND C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Sir G. M. C. Chitnavis presiding discussion on the Sim's Committee's report was resumed. One member condemned the principle that Berar revenue ought not to be spent in C. P. Another member pointed out that Berar required more money for improvement and in the interests of justice and fair play asked the members from the Central Provinces not to object to the recommendations of the Sim's Committee. Hon. Mr. Standen, Finance Member said that the C. P. members could not deny that Berar had a strong grievance which was not without som justification. Some compromise must be arrived at. The Financial adjustment was made by an impartial expert who had no prejudice. The Central Provinces already got and would continue to get, even after the report of the Sim's Committee was accepted, several advantages financially by her connection with Berar. On behalf of the Government the Finance Member said that the principle of the report be accepted subject to three exceptions viz. where expenditure was considered necessary by the head of Departments for humanitarian reasons, such as leper asylums and hostels, where expenditure was unavoidable and where it would benefit both C. P. and Berar. Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi thought that both the C. P. and Berar profited by the amalgamation. He declared the Sim's Committee had fairly adjusted financial relations between C. P. and Berar. The proposal for compromise was of no avail The orinal resolution was then put to vote and declared lost by a large majority. This resolution nearly took two days. His Excellency Sir Frank Sly was present in the gallery during the discussion to-day. This was the only non-official resolution discussed during this session. The Council adjourned *sine die*.



LORD READING AND THE PRESS

The "Swarajya" writes:—

A vigilant watch is to be kept on Non-co-operation preparations. These threats leave us cold. No doubt the Government will now liberate its engines of repression and coercion will stalk the country in all its terror. The persons and properties of nationalists would not be safe. They will be unsuited and made to suffer the tortures of a barbarous age. But these methods have not been known to quell the spirit of a nation which has once been roused to a love of liberty. The succession of Alvas and Torquemadas did not extinguish the resistance to foreign rule in Holland. The Maccardys or Greenwoods of modern England only stiffened the resistance of Ireland and steeled Irish hearts to greater suffering. In fact in no country has repression been able to teach that though loyalty is profitable, it is noble and good or to convince that patriotism and love of liberty, though they involve suffering and misery are ignoble and immoral. Lord Reading's attempt to warn off the nationalists by empty threats will no more impress the commercial magnates of their security in India than they will do to frighten the nationalists. The fact is that the people in India understand well enough that the terrorist regime which Lord Reading promises to institute is based more on despair aggravated by a total blindness of vision. They know that all this braggadocio is meant to conceal from Indians the fatal secret that Great Britain could only be fought into justice and generosity and not argued into them. Lord Reading pretends not to hear even a faint echo of the voice of India in the Resolutions at Gaya. Certainly there is not even a faint echo of the voice which Lord Reading is accustomed to hear in the foggy heights of Simla or in the viceregal lodge at Delhi. The voice of flunkeys, flatterers and sycophants had not even the faintest echo at Gaya and it is not easy for a Viceroy, accustomed as he is to the sickening worship of a class of title-hunting and office-worshipping Indians—"inheritors of five thousand years of slavery"—to recognise when he hears the manly voice of a new India which reverberates with the accents of liberty and the emphasis of freedom. India to him who lives in the gay life of the Viceregal court is not this India. He does not recognise the familiar lineaments in her. Her voice comes to him amidst his luxuries, his dances and his dinners as the ringing challenge of an adversary. We do not wonder that Lord Reading is surprised. But he will be making a great and irretrievable mistake if he thinks that because the voice is unfamiliar to him it is weak and powerless. On the other hand its strength lies in the echo that it finds in every true Indian heart and when Lord Reading realises this he will find himself perplexed and puzzled even to a greater extent than before.

THE VICEREGAL THREAT

The "Tribune" writes:—

Statesmanship must have reached its nadir, if an official occupying the responsible position of the Viceroy of India knows no better method of dealing with a situation of unexampled gravity like the present than by indulging in threats. Not for the first time did Lord Reading declare in his recent speech that if certain things happened, his Government would do certain other things. "Those who have India's interests at heart," he said, "those who love her cannot but deeply deplore the unfortunate resolutions recorded at Gaya. I shall not dwell on them, for I do not believe that in these resolutions I hear even a faint echo of the real voice of India or of those who serve her truly. I will not attach too great an importance to these threats. A vigilant watch will, however, be kept on these preparations and I can give you my assurance that my Government will use all its resources to combat and quell the forces of disorder, should they become manifest." The assurance was scarcely needed, for no one could have expected a Government, which took the extreme repressive action his Excellency's Government did last year to deal with the forces of more political agitation, to look with indifference if those forces ever became acute and led to actual disorder. But his Excellency must remember that the mere suppression of political agitation or even of disorder is not government. He must remember, moreover, that behind the agitation there are the great forces of popular discontent and popular dissatisfaction, and that these forces, so far from being suppressed by repressive action or threat of such action, are only accentuated by them. His Excellency was good enough to say that in the resolution passed at Gaya he did not hear even a faint echo of the real voice of India. "The real voice of India" is like "pure being" evidently a metaphysical abstraction, but surely it is permissible to enquire why, if the resolutions passed at Gaya were so negligible a thing, his Excellency should have wasted so much of his powder and shot over them. No Government that knows its business would use, or hold out the threat of using *all its resources* to combat and quell a movement in which there is not even "a faint echo" of the real voice of the country it governs.

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